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SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT. REVELATIONS OF FAMOUS HOME SECRETARY.

A valued friend and confidant of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII., and a statesman of rare ability, Sir William Harcourt, whose official life story, written by Mr. A. G. Gardiner, is issued, was one of the last of the grand old type of statesman.

The feature of the book, which will make it one of the essential historic works of Victorian politics, is, says a home paper, the extracts from Sir William's voluminous correspondence, and quotations from the diary of his devoted son and intrepid biographer, Louisa.

"Disdaining the advice of his father to leave politics and the turf to rich men to play with," Sir William entered as a preliminary upon a career at the Bar, incidentally becoming a frequent contributor to the *Saturday Review* and other journals, and using the racy style and picturesque illustration which afterwards made him the "most entertaining platform speaker" of his time. It was not until after his fortieth year, when he was easily the "most accomplished politician" outside the House of Commons, that he made any move towards a Parliamentary career, entering the House as member of Oxford, and speedily occupying a prominent place in the political arena as he had hitherto held in the legal world.

ON KNEES TO REFUSE KNIGHTHOOD.

He promptly became Solicitor-General, and shortly afterwards received knight-hood, much to his dismay, for in one of his letters he writes:-

"I went down on my knees to Gladstone to let his cup pass from me, and asked him how he would like it himself, but he was inexorable. I think he had malicious joy in thus punishing me for all my past sins. He is so like a woman. Never mind, I will be even with him yet, and make him a lord."

His son used to relate after he had been knighted he received a bill of considerable fees from Garter King-at-Arms, which he refused to pay. He told Garter King-at-Arms that if he liked to submit the charters upon which he founded his claim, he, as Law Officer of the Crown, would advise him as to the legality of his claim, but this Garter did not think it well to do, and ultimately a compromise was effected for a small sum.

QUEEN AFRAID OF REMISSIONS.

Amongst his many tasks at the Home Office, Sir William, who had valuable assistance from Leonard Courtney (Lord Courtney), whom he declared was capable of being very useful in office and very much the reverse out of office, was far more troubled over the treatment of prisoners and the revision of sentences than over anything else. He was decelerated by John Bright as the most humane Home Secretary he had ever encountered, and it was this aspect of his administration which was largely the subject of his correspondence with Queen Victoria, who was disturbed at what she felt was his undue tenderness to offenders, only being pacified on receiving the most exhaustive reports.

"The Queen is afraid from the number of remissions sent her that you are treating offenders with too great leniency," he was told, and frequent collisions between the Queen and her Minister occurred over such matters, although her acute sympathy with the animal world was shown by her letter asking "if men who are cruel to dogs cannot be more severely punished than by a fine of £2?" In another letter she strongly condemned "violence as a horrible, brutalising and unchristianlike" and said, "It really must not be permitted. It is a disgrace to a civilized country."

Following the attack on the Queen's life by Rodolph, Macdonald at Windsor, Sir William's letter bag grew heavy with Royal disquisitions and instructions about precautions in regard to her movements. She called his attention to mysterious digging in the garden of an unoccupied house, which proved to be connected with the installation of a fountain, and on his leaving the Home Office looked back with regret from his successor's indifference to "dangerous people like Socialists and foreign political intriguers" to Harcourt's "careful watch upon these men." "Her Majesty says it is a pity you did not go back to the Home Office. She did not always admire your political views, but you did your work there very well," Sir Henry Ponsonby wrote him.

YACHTING OFF DEVOS.

Sir William, who delighted in yachting, and spent many pleasant holidays cruising around the South Devon coast, was one of the most industrious smokers of his generation, consuming something like 15 cigars a day, and producing them at most unsuitable times, for, if the desire to smoke came upon him, the steps to gratify the longing were apparently automatic and unconscious.

On one trip with Louisa and Lord Brassey in the *Sunbeam*, "Brassey cannot bear the kettle, and we have depended solely on snails since"—they went down the Channel, calling at Budeleigh Salterton to telegraph to his wife and the Home Office, and at Plymouth to find his official boxes "but the messenger who was to bring them being, I suppose, as usual, drunk, went to Falmouth instead, so I have not had a (despatch) box since I left."

They visited the Solilies, to see "the monarch, Smith-Dorrien, and his wife and beautiful gardens. . . . We thought the male and female sovereigns rather bored with their dominions, which we did not envy them." On another occasion, "dodging about the Channel," in the steam yacht *Zingara*, he wrote to Lord Spencer from Plymouth Sound (May 31st, 1895) being very angry with Chamberlain and Dilke.

POWER OF THE SOVEREIGNS.

In memoirs on the Cabinet, Harcourt states:-

"As a general rule the foreign despatches are settled between the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary, and are submitted to the Queen, but if she dissents she has the practical right to demand the opinion of the Cabinet on the despatch. This power was extensively used in the years 1899-01 by Albert, acting through the Queen, in German affairs, and I remember G. O. Lewis telling me at the time, when almost weekly Cabinets were called at the instance of the Queen, that the despatches were almost invariably modified."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SCOTTISH SPORT.

HERIOT'S GREAT RECORD.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, March 28th.
As was generally expected, Heriot's School F.P.'s, already assured of the Club Championship, have won it unchallenged; they gained their twenty-third successive victory against Stewart's College F.P.'s. Heriot's have yet to play Newcastle North, but their championship pictures have closed in a blaze of triumph. It is the finest season they have had, or are likely to have, and are due warmest congratulations. Lucky they have been, no doubt, on occasion, but their opportunism and pluck have been beyond all praise. Their Championship tally shows 350 points for and 82 against.

Hawick, who had become strong favourites for the Border Championship as a result of their splendid play during the past three months, gained a substantial victory over Selkirk, and have won the honour for which they have so worthily striven.

Heriot's (F.P.)..... 14
Watsonians..... 16
Royal H. School..... 17
Selkirk..... 18
Kelso..... 19
Glas. Academicals..... 20
Glas. High School..... 21
Hillhead..... 22
Edin. Wanderers..... 23

FINAL RESULTS IN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Club	Points For	Points Against
Heriot's F.P.'s	350	82
Glasgow Academicals	31	12
Glasgow High Sch. F.P.'s	24	17
Watsonians	23	16
Hawick	19	6
Edin. Institution F.P.'s	18	9
Selkirk	14	8
Edinburgh University	13	11
Kelso	16	5
Greenock Wanderers	11	1
Melrose	19	10
West of Scotland	19	10
Edinburgh Academicals	20	9
Gala	25	13
Langholm	23	10
Stewart's College F.P.'s	21	11
Kelvinside Academicals	19	12
Glasgow University	19	13
Wanderers	18	13
Hillhead High Sch. F.P.'s	19	15
Royal High Sch. F.P.'s	24	19

ASSOCIATION LEAGUE.
In the League, only one match, the meeting of Dundee and Rangers, was satisfactorily patronised, and as Rangers won and practically settled the question of the championship, it is to be feared that the remainder of the games will not be paying propositions for the clubs. The matter of the two clubs to be relegated is not definitely established, though circumstances point more directly than before to Albion Rovers and Alloa in that connection, but public interest has never been stirred over that question, and is not likely to be so long as the clubs involved are of ordinary or undistinguished class.

A close race is what the public want, and this was demonstrated in the match between Queen's Park and Clydebank, which attracted the largest crowd of the week, although it was only a Second Division match. But it was a fight for the championship of the junior, and that was what attracted the spectators.

Rangers at Dundee recorded their twentieth success in the campaign, and have now a clear lead of five points over their nearest competitors, Airdrieonians, who in addition have played 34 games against the leader's 32. The Ibrox club accordingly need only make four points out of their remaining half-dozen fixtures to secure Championship, and this is well within their powers. Falkirk, who have ambitions to finish runners-up, unexpectedly lost that position by failing to defeat Clyde, who secured one of the points. Airdrieonians took advantage of the situation, and by defeating Hibernians, the Scottish Cup finalists, by 2-1, moved into second place on the table.

Kilmarnock..... 2
Heart of Midlothian..... 2
Airdrieonians..... 2
Dundee..... 1
Rangers..... 2
Celtic..... 3
Falkirk..... 0
Motherwell..... 2
Aberdeen..... 1
Ayr United..... 4
Partick Thistle..... 1
Third Lanark..... 0
Hibernians..... 2
Alloa..... 1
Rangers..... 2
Norton..... 1
Clyde..... 0
Raith Rovers..... 0
Third Lanark..... 1
Hamilton Academicals..... 0
Kilmarnock..... 1

A MARQUIS IN THE BOXING RING.

At the amateur boxing championships of Scotland decided in Glasgow, the bantam champion was J. McGonigle, Cambusnethan. The Marquis of Douglas Clydesdale, heir to Dukedom of Hamilton took part in the middle-weight competition; it may be mentioned that one of his kinsmen, the late Duke of Hamilton, was a bruiser of renown some 50 years ago. The Marquis beat a burly miner in the first round, but went down in the semi-final. The middle-weights were won by T. Dunn. The heavy-weights fell to Archie Skinner, Parkhead, who beat W. A. D. Simpson, Trinity College, Cambridge.

There is also a long appendix dealing with the Queen's Speech of 1891, in which her Majesty made a "condition precedent" to her approval of the Speech, and Lord Spencer and Sir W. Harcourt replied that they did not feel authorized to advise a partial approval of the Speech, as settled by the Cabinet. The Queen, therefore, declined to agree to the Speech as it stood. Spencer and Harcourt wired Gladstone, declaring their inability, with authority from him and the Cabinet, to assent to its alteration. The two Ministers pointed out to the Queen that this question was one of high policy, settled by the Cabinet after much deliberation. Mr Gladstone replied by wire that the Speech could not be altered or omitted. Eventually the Queen "though highly displeased at the non-compliance to her desire to have the Speech altered," held a Council and assented to the Speech without any reservations. There was no personal discussion with the Queen, all the discussion being conducted through Sir E. Ponsonby.

Sir William, in his memorandum of the Speech, concludes "that the danger of the question seemed to us so grave that we were very careful throughout the whole transaction to guard against any departure from the regular proceeding of a simple and unreserved approval by the Queen of the Speech to be delivered from the Throne in her name."

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Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

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GERMANY TO-DAY.

THE REIGN OF THE PROFITEER.
SPENDING AND SPECULATION.

[FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE
LONDON "MORNING POST."]

MUNICH, March 17th.

The other night I stepped out on the platform at Munich after an eighteen months' absence. In the train the talk had all been about the great new works the Bavarians are busy on—canals, schemes for boring the Alps and harnessing rivers; especially the huge power station at the Walchen-See, away up in the mountains towards Innsbruck—an undertaking, they told me, capable of supplying light and power to the whole of Bavaria. It is all to make up for the evil we have taken from them. One was rather reminded of the bankrupt who is feasting at a palatial restaurant while his creditors meagrely satisfy their hunger in an A.B.C. However, I kept my thought to myself. Safer. After all, we did take their coal: we cannot decently object.

I took my seat in the bus—for conservative Munich still maintains the good old custom of the hot-lomibus—and drove to my hotel. Here all was changed. They have taken in adjacent buildings and increased their accommodation, so I heard, by 100 bed-rooms. They have occupied the comfortable old interior—I had glimpses of halls, lounges, places to feed or hang one's coat in, stretching in every direction—all in the style that appeals to millionaires, with marble floors, mahogany panelling, and plate glass complete. I started wondering, as I waited, why millionaires are so fond of mahogany and marble, but my speculations were cut short by anxiety. The whole imposing building, it appeared, was packed; there were difficulties about allotting me a room.

TOWERING PRICES.

The prices, too, as I discovered when at last I got one, were as imposing as the building. I must pay 40,000 marks a night, plus a town-tax of 45 per cent.—altogether 58,000 marks. That was in my capacity of foreigner; natives, of course, are charged quite a different rate. I had come here feeling moderately sorry for the Germans, but no one likes being done, and my feelings began to undergo a perceptible refrigeration. Still, if it be true that foreigners, taking advantage of the exchange, have bought up a quarter of the houses in Munich I suppose one mustn't squeal.

Next morning, needing money—there was a fortnight's *permi de séjour* to pay, which costs 105,000 marks—I went out in search of a bank and found I could hardly find it. My banker had been down his bank and built a greater. Nor, when I found it, could I get my business despatched. The place was crowded to the doors, people of all ages and both sexes were besieging the counters, studying as they struggled copies of the *Berliner Börsen-Berichte*. Whoever else may be suffering in Germany, banks at least are doing a roaring trade. It took me a full hour, standing doing penance in a queue, to cash my money cheque. In the end I received a bundle of notes so large that I was obliged to ask for a bit of paper to wrap them in. The exchange, that day, was 100,000. When I was here last it was 500, and (for my sins) I had left some £10 in the bank.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

I walked out into the streets. New buildings, mostly new banks, had sprung up everywhere. I looked for traces of poverty, and saw, as I thought, nothing but prosperity. Everybody seemed well-fed and well-dressed—dressed, that is, warmly and comfortably, in clothes for the most part new. The antiquity shops were full of beautiful and valuable objects, the bookshops of elaborately-bound illustrated works. Prices, of course, were fearful; doubled, trebled, decupled, to the foreigner; but even to Germans, as they told me, past all bearing. Yet nobody seemed a whit the worse. On the whole, they seemed to be getting on at least as comfortably as we are at home. I did not meet a single beggar. Begging, perhaps, is forbidden; but I did not see a single pinched face, or a single threadbare coat. I tried to get a ticket for the Opera and out a week ago; for a Max Rega concert—ditto.

It is all very puzzling. The German theory is that it is *Schein-glück*, an illusion of prosperity, nothing real about it, and the people I see in the streets and restaurants are profiteers; or they are blazing away their money because otherwise it melts in their hands as they hold it. But stone and lime, and new suits of clothes are tangible realities, not metaphysical entities. And the people I see are not seem profiteers; I miss the well-known signs—the length of nose, the fan-like ears, the diamonds wreathing unwashed fingers. Nor are they foreigners, nor (so far as I can judge by their looks) giddy spendthrifts. They are simply ordinary Germans, leading their ordinary life. I am not criticising, or blaming, or sneering; I am trying, and failing, to understand.

EXPECTING A CRASH.

It is, of course, an abominably harassed life. Care sits behind the German horseman—care for the present, worse care for the future. Just cast your mind forward a year or so, to that approaching day when, say, a Labour Government assumes office in England and starts messing about with things; and our pound, so trusty and true, dwindles until first it will not buy a mutton-chop, then not a loaf of bread, then not even a box of matches, and still continues dwindling; and we all acquire the sensation that the same, solid, substantial ground beneath our feet has turned into a quagmire, threatening to engulf us, or rather (to be more exact) that it is a thin ice-crust, momentarily becoming thinner, already in places almost worn through, and that beneath it are—the Poles of Hell, and the little red Bolshevik demons, ready with their prongs to stick us and carry us wriggling to our appointed grid. That is how the Germans are feeling to-day. I am thinking at the moment of their money, but I have a side-glance on the Ruhr. Everyone is convinced a crash is coming, one way or another. So far they are managing. But Russia is working constant, and obstinately. And if prices go on rising and money falling, if real hardship comes, if the moment arrives when it is impossible, in spite of the printing-presses, to pay the workmen enough wages to buy food with, then Germany will go down in

Bolshevism. So, at least, I am told. I am also told that this means Bolshevism in France and England also, though I don't quite see why it should.

Meanwhile, as I said, they are managing, or most of them are. If you ask me how I can only say I have put the same question endlessly myself, and got no intelligible answer. They cannot all live off the stranger, though the stranger, who has no certainty that the enormous extra charges piled on his unhappy shoulders over much the proper authority, ruefully expects that many of them do. That municipal tax of 45 per cent. on my room, for example—what is to prevent mine host from entering me in his books as a German and deducting the tax to his fine new findings? And the hotel porter, who blandly charged me 3000 marks for a theatre-ticket for which the Germans pay 4,000—he must be making a pretty fat living; if, that is, all strangers are as meek and mild as I am. And the young woman with the silk stockings in the bookshop who sold me Thomas Mann's *Mademoiselle Mathilde* at double the German price—surely she is quite sure that she handed on the surcharge to her employer—or her employer, if he got it in the publisher—or the publisher to the State? No, I am not sure; but sure I am that this whole stranger-exploiting system is very bad for their morals.

THE OCEAN OF MARKS.

As for the rest, they live as they can. They are swimming in a billowing ocean of marks: those that have not the art go under, but naturally they all try to learn the art. They speculate, they profiteer. I said a minute ago that I had seen no profiteers, but the truth seems to be that they all, so far as in them lies, play the profiteer. The mark may rise or the mark may fall, but prices rise eternally. The workman, overworked with his labour, the manufacturer with his manufactures, the consumer with what he buys and does not consume. I walked into a garage the other day; it was full of cars, all new; none of them had been out on the road. But the agent told me that not a single car was for sale; they had all been sold months ago, to people who did not want them, but were holding them up in the sure hope of making a profit on them.

Look at most unscrupulous, is the peasant. He has long since cleared off in paper marks, the least he got in gold, thus for once succeeding in doing his brother of the towns. He no longer sends his stuff to market; if you want it you must go and fetch it; and when you go he asks what he likes for it—an egg costs sixty, a hundred, one hundred and fifty marks, according to the eagerness you show to become its possessor. His milk, instead of forwarding into the towns to feed the babies, he turns into something lasting, such as butter or cheese, and sends it—ha or the occupant who buys it up—into the occupied districts, where they get prices beyond their wildest dreams.

THE HATED PEASANT.

The rest of Germany is meanwhile subscribing millions for the relief of these same occupied districts, thus increasing their purchasing power, and the peasant's avarice, and the scarcity at home. It would be funny if it were not pitiful. And so, at the moment, the peasant is (barring Mr. Poincaré) the most hated man in Germany, whose capacities, in the way of hatred are well known. But he is merely an exaggerated sample of his fellow-countrymen. They all profiteer. They have to, or starve.

Some days ago, it is rumoured, the Bavarian Minister of the Interior summoned to his presence the great Herr Hitler—the man, you know, who is going to do for Germany what Mussolini did for Italy, and more also. The Minister explained that the Government were as anxious as anybody to suppress the profiteer, and begged the would-be Tribune to say frankly what he wanted them to do. "Hang the lot," said Hitler in his best Mussolini manner. The Minister pointed out that this was hardly possible; there were big profiteers and small profiteers, and justice would be indeed blind if she failed to distinguish between them. Hitler thereupon proposed that the big ones should be hanged and the rest flogged, more or less, in nicely calculated scientific proportion to the measure of their iniquity. The Minister pondered. "And how exact, Mr. Hitler, do you define a profiteer?" Hitler, not a very collapsible person, collapsed.

SIR ALMERIO FITZROY.

RETIREMENT THIS MONTH.

The following communication from the Chancellor of the Exchequer was published recently in the London papers:—
Sir Almerio FitzRoy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., has asked, for reasons of age, to be allowed to resign in the near future the office of Clerk of the Privy Council, which he has held since 1898.
On Sir Almerio's retirement, which will take effect on May 31st next, the duties of the office will be combined with those of the Secretaryship to the Cabinet and to the Committee of Imperial Defence, and Lt.-Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, G.C.B., will, with the approval of his Majesty the King, then become Clerk of the Privy Council without additional remuneration.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MAY 2nd, 1923.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	1,125 sa.
Union Insurance	240 sa.
"Star" Ferries	53½ sa.
Kowloon Wharves	150 sa.
Whampoa Docks	10½ s.
Shanghai Docks	114.104 sa.
Hongkong Lands	405 s.
Humphreys Estates	20½ sa.
Cumana	2½ s.
China Providents	27 s.
Watsons	164 b.
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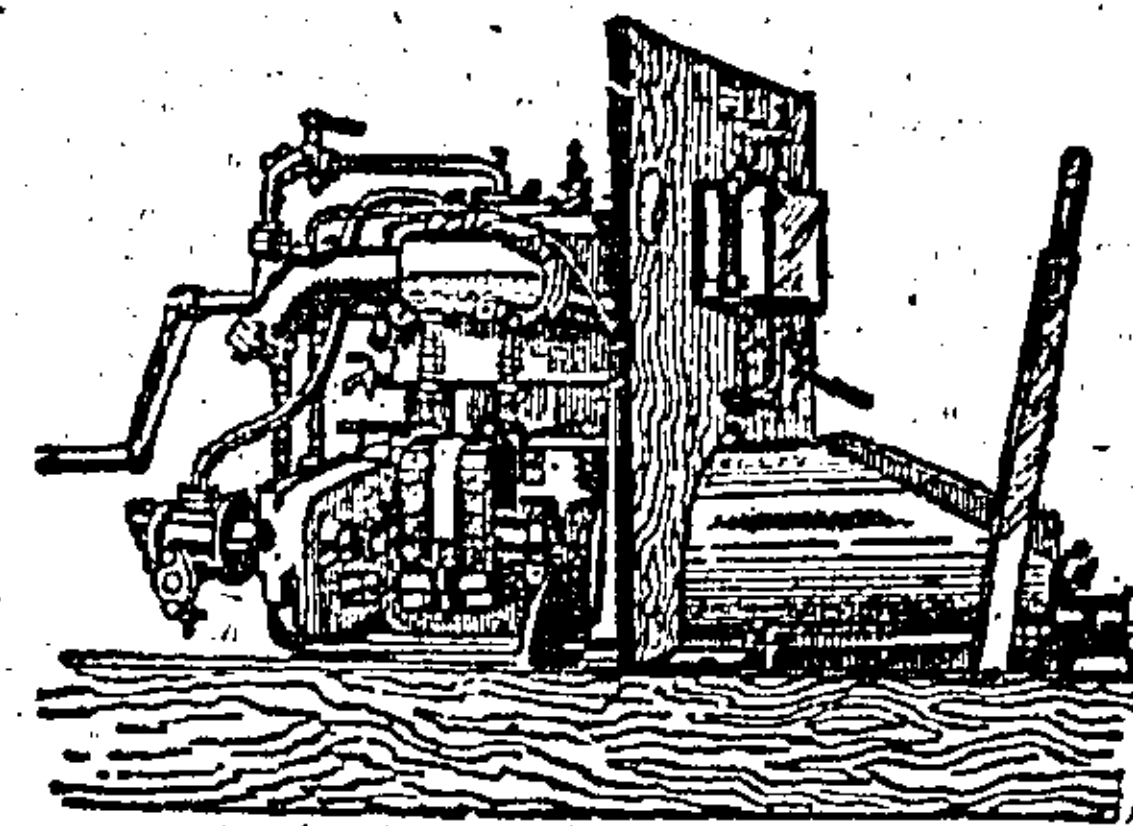
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THE PILGRIM SEASON
AT TAI SHAN.

[FROM A TAIWAN CORRESPONDENT.]

What that April with his showers
swoote
The drought of Marche hath perced to
the route.
So pricketh hem nature in here
corages:
Thanne longen folk to gon on pill-
grimages.

April is the heyday season for pil-
grimages to the sacred peak of Tai Shan,
just as it was for Dan Chaucer's friends
who travelled to Canterbury. This is
the beginning of the third month of the
Chinese calendar, and also of the pleasant
weather which urges villagers in the four
corners of Shantung to fulfil their vows
and worship at the shrine of the Old
Lady of the East Peak, who cures divers
ailments and hastens good fortune.

MANY MOTLEY BANDS.

Every day in the pilgrimage season,
which began on Chinese New Year's Day,
has been marked by the arrival of several
thousand country people. The red-
bordered banners, carried by the leaders
of each pilgrim band, indicate that they
came all the way from Paoingfu and
Shantung in Chihli in the north, and from
Hsuehchow and Kaifeng in the south. Many
come on foot over the mountains from
eastern Shantung, or from the Grand
Canal section in west Shantung, especially
from Tsaochowfu, which is the centre of
a most backward section. Others now
travel in style on the railways, two or
three of these "tourist parties" mono-
polizing the third class accommodation of
the slow trains toward Tai Shan. Fortu-
nately they have little luggage to bother
with. A single blanket on these warm
spring nights is sufficient for them. But
on the home journey they always load
heavily with Tai Shan "souvenirs" in the
way of shrubs from the sacred mount,
"alphenstocks" of native styles, dollies
for the babies, and a powder-amulet for
the wife at home. Thus there is usually
a carrying coolie at the end of the long
line of homeward-bound pilgrims, and his
load reminds one of the one Father
Christmas traditionally carries.

HOW THE WOMEN COME.

In this present month there have been
large numbers of old women from the
villages also. They come two by two on
wheelbarrows, with a big Chinese trunk
behind them, to contain all the trinkets
and magic prayers issued by the Taoist
brothers of the sacred peak. Many of
these old women only reach the central
temples at the foot of Tai Shan, because
small feet cannot stand the climb up six
thousand stone steps to the top. But the
well-to-do ladies hire a mountain sedan,
and travel to the summit in style, a half
dozen paper "shoes" of money tied on
beside them to advertise meritorious inten-
tions of gifts to the gods.

TAI SHAN AND ITS TEMPLES.

Tai Shan is a mountain, which as
every pilgrim knows was there when his
ancestors Yuen and Shun ruled the land.
And since these two of the days of Abra-
ham set the customs of worshipping
"heaven and earth" once a year at Tai
Shan, all the emperors and lesser official
lights, as well as the common folk, have
gained merit by the laborious ascent up
the Great Stone Path. The Path, about
six miles long, is lined from bottom to
top with ancient shrines and emperors'
rest pavilions. Of these several hundred
temples, one usually picks the most im-
portant, or those in which vows are made.
The rooms of the Temple of the Goddess
of Bright Clouds, the Old Lady of the
Mountain, are just now deluged with
contributions in the way of embroidered
shoes, copper cash, grain, paper,
money, prayer slips, and incense. She is
easily the winner in the race of the gods
for popularity. The sombre little Temple
of Confucius close by the summit, with
a really fine stone carving of the Sage,
and a gilded image, is neglected by most
natives, but visited by all the foreigners
(who know more of Confucius lore than
the Sage's near relatives, hard by this
peak). Then there is the Temple of the
Jade Emperor, the Taoist supreme deity,
which is built around some stones mark-
ing the very tip of the universe, so far
as East China is concerned. They are
called "stones from heaven," and also the
"left pillar of heaven."

Below, occupying one-third of the city
within the walls, stands the mother
temple of Chinese Taoism, the Tai Miao.
The courtyard is a forest of stone tablets,
witnessing the gifts of emperors and com-
moners for many centuries past. In the
grand pavilion, where sits, Father Tai-
shan, the god of the East Peak, and
Judge of the Seventh Court in Hades, are
tablets inscribed by Chien Lung, Kang
Hsi and many others, recording their
annual visits here. This god is the same
who sits in the Temple of the Eastern
Peak, outside the Chiao-Yang Men to the
east of Peking. The archpriest of the
Taoist hierarchy, and the treasury of
the order, are also in this city temple.
Trees of the Han Dynasty and jade gifts
from many rulers of China are among
the treasures shown to the pilgrims. A
mammoth fair with foreignized and
Chinese peep-shows, tea-houses, curio
shops, and the like assists the country
bumpkin to spend his spare coppers.
Two gospel tents, equipped with phono-
graphs and free literature, are going full
blast all day here, so that both men and
women learn a little of the Christian
faith, and take back a Christian pam-
phlet, to ponder over on long winter
evenings at home.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

THE ABOLITION OF LIKIN.
PROPOSALS BY THE MINISTRY
OF FINANCE.

The following is taken from the
Peking Daily News:—
As it is necessary to abolish the likin
system in order to increase the rate of
import Customs duty to 13 per cent.,
the Ministry of Finance has spared no
effort in drawing up schemes. The
Ministry has decided that the total
abolition of likin should be effected in
three periods as follows:—
1. Careful investigations shall be
instituted in order to amalgamate
several likin into one, thus once the
merchandise is taxed no additional
contributions shall be imposed.
2. Before the final abolition of the
system, all small and cheap articles
shall be exempted from payment of tax,
while only those valuable articles will be
taxed as heretofore.
3. The rate of taxation shall be
reduced from year to year until the
introduction of the rate of 12 per cent.
of Customs duty.

A circular telegram containing the
above resolutions has been sent to the
provinces for approval.

TOO GOOD-LOOKING.

SIR F. SWETTENHAM SUED BY
FORMER HOUSEMAID.

A quarrel between a housemaid and
cook was described at Marylebone County
Court when Sir Frank Swettenham was
sued by his late housemaid, Isabella Mc-
Lean, of Alexandra Club, Milford-place,
Edgware Road, for £1 7s. 6d., a week's
board and lodging.

Plaintiff said she was asked to leave
before her time was up, and added that
she was too good-looking for a job like
that, as people round the table made eyes
at her.

Defendant alleged that plaintiff dis-
missed herself. She was very insolent in
the way she spoke, and on one occasion
he was obliged to send for a policeman
when she locked herself in her room.

There was on a later occasion a quarrel
between plaintiff and the cook and wit-
ness was obliged to remain in the house,
as plaintiff was a much bigger woman
than the cook.

Defendant's butler gave evidence as to
the quarrel between the housemaid and
cook.

Plaintiff: You and the cook quarrelled,
too, and now you are as thick as thieves.
The Registrar held that plaintiff dis-
missed herself, and gave judgment for the
defendant.

EXCHANGE IN APRIL.

Messrs. Bora Brown in their Exchange
circular for April give the following sum-
mary:—

	Silver (Ready)	Shilling	T/T	Y/T	Gold	S/T	France
Average Rate April, (1923), (Approx.)	2/3 11 1/2	54 1/2	1.11				
Highest Rate April, (1923)	3/3 2/4	113	54 1/2	8.40			
Lowest Rate April, (1923)	3/1 2/3	109	53	7.95			
Average Rate date (1923), (Approx.)	2/3 1/2	109 1/2	53 1/2	8.24			
Highest Rate to date (1923)	2/4 1/2	113	55	9.00			
Lowest Rate to date (1923)	2/2 1/2	106 1/2	52	7.95			

DIPHTHERIA GERMS.

PNEUMONIA INOCULATION TO KILL THEM.

The discovery has been made by a
French doctor that diphtheria microbes
are eradicated from the throats of carriers
by inoculation with the microbes of
pneumonia.

Dr. Lebre, according to a report in the
British Medical Journal, inoculated
living pneumobacilli on to the tonsils of
four diphtheria carriers and found that
in each case the number of diphtheria
bacilli diminished rapidly and they dis-
appeared completely in seven to twelve
days. The same treatment was then
applied to a convalescent case suffering
from pharyngitis, with the result that the
diphtheria bacilli could not be found
after seven days. An early case of
diphtheria was also treated successfully.

All the recipients of these inoculations
were examined again after a period of
two months and were found to be free
from infection; they had not suffered
from any symptoms as the result of the
implantation with pneumobacilli.

VERY MODERN PILGRIMS.

Among the usual crowds of pilgrims
last week were three bands of students.
The first was the Boy Scout delegation
from Tsing Hua College, accompanied by
Dr. Laforce. They were the guests of
the Methodist and Anglican missions
while here. The Peking Government
University group of seventy, and the
Tainan First Middle School company
followed Taichung, and have just left for
home. Fifty foreign guests of the Nan-
king Language School were entertained
at the Methodist Compound also. The
railway hotel is doing a roaring business,
and, offering its modern conveniences,
it makes the trip up Tai Shan appreciably
easier than in the days of the Chinese
inn. A day off at Tai Shan and one at
Chifu, the grave of Confucius, are now
the customary thing for foreign pilgrims
in North China.—From the Far Eastern
Times.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE
LIMITED.

MEETING OF DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

A general meeting of debenture holders
of the Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., was
held at the office of Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co., Ltd., yesterday morning
for the purpose of considering the pro-
posed amalgamation of the Central
Estate, Ltd., with the Hongkong Land
Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. Mr.
D. G. M. Bernard presided and there
were present: Commander C. W. Beck-
with, R.N. and Messrs. P. M. Hodgson,
V. M. Grayburn, C. C. Boyd, F. C. Hall,
H. Birkett, W. E. L. Shenton (solicitor
to the Company), D. J. Lewis (solicitor
to the debenture holders) and L. S.
Greenhill (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—
With the notice convening this meeting a
circular was sent to you explaining the
proposals which have been made by the
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency
Co., Ltd., and the Hongkong Central
Estate, Ltd., to the trustees of the
debenture holders and explaining the
reasons for calling this meeting and I
do not think there is any need for me to
add anything thereto except to say that
the proposals have been considered by the
trustees, who are now the Hon. Mr. A. G.
Stephen and myself, and that we recom-
mend such proposals to you for favour-
able consideration.

In the event of your passing suggested
resolutions and in the event of the pro-
visional agreement between the two
Companies being carried into effect the
result will be that the properties now
held by the trustees as security for the
debenture holders will continue to be held
by them but instead of having a coven-
ant by the Hongkong Central Estates,
Ltd., for payment of the principal and
interest due under the debentures we shall
have a similar covenant from the Hong-
kong Land Investment and Agency Co.,
Ltd., and further that the debentures in-
stead of being payable immediately the
Hongkong Central Estates, Ltd., passes
an effective resolution for winding-up
will remain, as at present, repayable on
the thirtieth day of May, 1924.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the re-
solution embodying the proposals set out
in his speech.
Mr. V. M. GRAYBURN seconded the pro-
position which was carried unanimously.
This concluded the business before the
meeting.

KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL.
ASSOCIATION FOR FORMER PUPILS
FORMED.

At a meeting of former pupils of the
Kowloon British School held last evening,
it was decided to form an Association for
past pupils of the school, when the
following officials were elected to serve on
the new Association's Committee:—
Chairman, Mr. G. F. Nightingale
(headmaster of the school); Hon. Secre-
tary, Mr. G. Jack; Hon. Treasurer, Mr.
W. Nelson; Committee: Miss Weill,
Miss George, Messrs. C. Stewart, V.
Ramsey and G. Duncan.

Former pupils, who were not present at
the meeting are cordially invited to join
the Association, particulars of which can
be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

THE MACAO HARBOUR
SCHEME.

DREDGER FLOTILLA ARRIVES.

In connection with dredging of the
Macao harbour a large bucket dredger,
accompanied by three tugs and about ten
lighters, arrived in Macao harbour on
Tuesday from Chefoo. The voyage down
the coast took the dredger flotilla about
three weeks.

Large numbers of Northern Chinese
coolies have been imported into Macao in
connection with the work.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

SINGLES CHAMPION OF MALAYA
TRANSFERRED TO HONGKONG.

Tennis enthusiasts will be interested to
know that arrangements have been made
for O. Ramjiah, the Colony's Singles
Champion, who fared so well in the
recent H.K.O.C. Tennis Tournament, to
play T. Honda, the Singles Champion of
Singapore and Malay Peninsula, next
Sunday on the Indian Recreation Club
ground, at 4.15 p.m.

T. Honda is a member of the M.B.K.
and a promising player of 23, who has
very powerful forehand and backhand
drives. He comes to this Colony with a
good reputation, having defeated notable
players in the Straits and won the Singles
Championship last year.

It was at first intended that Honda
should play Ng Sze Kwong, but the match
had to be abandoned owing to the early
departure of the local Champion for the
Olympic at Osaka.

INTIMATIONS

PARTICULARS

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THE Property consists of First ALL
THAT piece or parcel of ground situate
at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and
registered in the Land Office as SECTION
A of INLAND LOT No. 2188 together with
the messuages erections or buildings thereon
now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and
Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear
of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2188
being a scavenging lane. All of which pre-
mises are held for the residue of the term of
75 years from the 16th day of May, 1916,
created by the Crown Lease thereof together
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have them on—the most important im-
provement in eye-glasses in the past
twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses,
of any prescription in either regular or
Toric form are manufactured by the
Hongkong Optical Co., successors to
Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Re-
fracting Opticians—the most competent
optical manufacturing establishment in
South China—located in 53, Queen's
Road Central—day.

[101]

HONGKONG EDUCATION BOARD.

MEMBERS GRANTED "THE RIGHT TO VISIT."

CONCERNING EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The second fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Board of Education was held at the Post Office Buildings yesterday afternoon. The chair was taken by the Director of Education (Hon. Mr. E. Irving).

TRIBUTE TO A FORMER MEMBER.

Before the business of the meeting commenced the Chairman asked the members to stand, while he informed them that he had received a telegram from Bishop Pozzani announcing the death in Italy of the Very Rev. P. D. Maria, a late member of the Board. The Chairman said he felt he would be expressing the wishes of the Board when he proposed that they record their deep regret at the death of Father Maria. Ever since he could remember, the deceased gentleman had been an ardent, enthusiastic, and self-sacrificing worker in the cause of education.

The ordinary business of the Board was then proceeded with.

THE RIGHT TO VISIT.

Mr. BENJAMIN WYLIE asked whether the Chairman could say if replies had been received from the Government regarding the sub-committee's report on British education in Hongkong, and the resolution passed at the last meeting with reference to members visiting schools in an official, rather than a privileged, capacity.

The CHAIRMAN replied that he had received no communication with regard to the sub-committee's report, with the exception of an expression of thanks from the Government to its members. With reference to the second question, the Government had already approved the resolution, and members could now visit schools officially. An amendment authorising the right had been added to the Grant Code. He was having copies of the amendment sent to the Board.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Mr. WYLIE then proposed, That a sub-committee of this Board be appointed to consider the proposals of the Hon. Director of Education with regard to the estimates of the Education Department for the year 1934.

Mr. WYLIE said his reason for putting the motion was that at the first meeting of the Board he attended when he was appointed last year, the estimates for the year 1933 were laid on the table for their perusal. Needless to say they had already been approved by the Government. He contended that if these estimates were to come before the Board at all, then they should surely do so before being approved by the Government. Members of the Board should have the opportunity of seeing them beforehand and considering the proposals, as they might well be able to offer useful advice. When it was realised that a large amount of money was spent on education in this Colony every year it would be seen that there was every reason why this Board should be in a position to offer information and advice regarding the financial preparations for the coming year. He would go so far as to say that this opportunity should be theirs as a right, and not as a privilege.

The Rev. T. W. PEARCE seconded the resolution. Mr. SILVA NETTO, speaking in support, remarked that there had been a big *split* face on the part of the official members of the Board since he moved a similar resolution himself eighteen months ago. That resolution was then thrown out, and he hoped that this one would fare better. He was glad to see that the Board was making up a little, and dropping its old attitude of inactivity and inactivity. He congratulated Mr. WYLIE on putting the motion, and the Board on its new activity.

The CHAIRMAN said he would like to reply to the allegations of the last speaker. There had been no *split* face on the part of the official members of the Board at all. The fact that they had turned down Mr. SILVA NETTO's motion did not mean that the Board was inert. They had every right to turn that resolution down as they had every right to pass this one. As to slackness alleged, there had been only three meetings of the Board for the simple reason that members had not called for more. He had held and called meetings whenever members had indicated that they had any business to transact. He thought Mr. WYLIE's proposal a perfectly sound one, but suggested that if he had to prepare his estimates, which included the salaries of some hundreds of officials and involved a considerable amount of clerical work, he would not be helped to any great extent if he had to circulate them and put all the details before a Committee. He believed that this was not Mr. WYLIE's intention, and that that gentleman really wanted to make sure that any important changes concerning education in this Colony should be discussed by the Board, before going before the Government. To this there could be no possible objection.

Mr. S. W. TSO, said he thought that when the Board was appointed it was understood that they should adopt the same procedure with regard to the estimates as the Sanitary Board did, and consider them in detail. He moved as an amendment that, "The whole of the estimates be submitted to the Board."

Mr. TSO later withdrew this. The CHAIRMAN suggested that the sub-committee should consist of the Inspector of Vernacular Schools, the Inspector of English Schools, and two members from the Board. Mr. WYLIE's resolution was carried, and the Chairman's suggestion adopted. Messrs. WYLIE and TSO being the two members appointed.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PIRATE SCARE AMONGST CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

TALK OF CAPTURED CUSTOMS CRUISER.

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS.

Early on Tuesday night a startling rumour was current on the river front in Hongkong and in the Hongkong shipping offices that one of the fastest and largest of the Chinese Maritime Customs cruising launches operating on the Pearl River had been captured by pirates. The rumour in itself, though unconfirmed at the time, was sufficient to cause a real scare in shipping circles as the idea of a fast cruising launch, mounted with machine guns, equipped for any emergency and manned by a gang of pirates was to say the least disturbing. As the information was received from a fairly reliable source—the syndicate responsible for the second and third class passenger arrangements on the most of the river steamers plying between here and Canton and Macao—it was thought that there was something in it.

It was first said that the captured launch was the *Lungtung*, which cruises in and out of Macao. This information was forthcoming from the Chinese in charge of the Farming Syndicate's arrangements on board the s.s. *Hunam*, which arrived from Canton that day. They reported the matter to Mr. John Arnold, Secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company. The officers of the same vessel reported to head office that they had no knowledge of the affair. Not taking any undue risks, Mr. Arnold at once cabled to the Company's Agent at Macao for further details, and the same evening he received the following reply: "False news, the *Lungtung* has returned."

Although this quashed the rumour so far as Macao was concerned, it was decided amongst the skippers of the river steamers leaving for Canton that night to take further precautions. The departure of the s.s. *Tin Sing* and the s.s. *Kwong-Sui* was delayed from 9 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. and the s.s. *Fukshun* left her berth at 10 p.m. sharp. This latter steamer has the faster turn of speed of the three and she would be able to catch up the other two steamers before they entered the river. All three were to steam up the river together and if anyone of the three was attacked she was to send up rockets for assistance and the other two would come to her help.

Yesterday morning the rumour was still current about town and a *Daily Press* representative in an attempt to get a definite confirmation or denial of the story visited the s.s. *Sui Tai* on her arrival from Macao and the s.s. *Kwshan* which had come from Canton. The officers on both boats had heard of the rumour and from the statements of those on board the s.s. *Sui Tai* it appears pretty certain that no piracy of the kind described had occurred in the Macao vicinity. As to the s.s. *Hengshan* the first officers heard of the rumour was on arrival in Hongkong.

The arrival of the s.s. *Hengshan* from Canton yesterday afternoon brought no fresh light to bear on the startling rumour. The officers on board the vessel had heard nothing of the affair when they left Canton in the early morning, so that it seems fairly safe to state that the rumoured piracy was all a myth, though it leaves one puzzled as to how and why such rumours are started.

Interviewed yesterday afternoon Mr. Thorne, Commissioner of Customs for Kowloon District, said that he had every good reason to suppose that the reported capture of one of the Customs launches was quite untrue.

LEFT OVER.

With reference to the appointment of a member to fill the place of Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh while he is on leave, on the proposition of Mr. H. B. DOWBIGGIN, seconded by Mr. WYLIE it was decided to leave the matter open for a time. Mr. Mackintosh is to return to the Colony by next November.

CONCERNING CHEMISTRY.

The CHAIRMAN remarked for the information of the Board, that he had received applications from St. Joseph's College, and the Diocesan School for grants for their physical and chemistry laboratories. He had recommended these applications to the Government, and they had been approved. St. Joseph's School would be granted \$2,000, half the estimated cost of benches, and \$3,600 in respect of semi-permanent apparatus for chemistry. For the Diocesan School he had recommended \$1,000, half the estimated cost of benches, \$1,250 for semi-permanent apparatus for chemistry, and the same sum for physics, making a total of \$3,500. (Applause.) He went on to say that there was also a very heavy annual expenditure in respect of things that could not even be described as semi-permanent, such as chemicals and test tubes, and it seemed only reasonable that schools taking these more expensive subjects should be given bigger grants. This was provided for by the Government, and the recommendations he had referred to had been embodied in the Grant Code.

The meeting then terminated. Those present at the meeting were: the Hon. Director of Education (Hon. Mr. E. Irving), in the chair, the Inspector of English Schools, (Mr. E. Ralph), the Inspector of Vernacular Schools (Mr. R. A. D. Forrest), the Rev. T. W. PEARCE, the Rev. Fr. H. Valente, Messrs. H. B. DOWBIGGIN, B. WYLIE, S. W. TSO, A. F. R. SILVA NETTO, U. RUMJAHN, and the Secretary (Mr. Y. P. Law).

"A DOMESTIC DWELLING."

WHAT, AND WHEN IS IT?

A KNOTTY LEGAL POINT FOR COURT OF APPEAL.

What is a "domestic tenement" within the meaning of the Rents Restriction Ordinance of 1921? This is a problem now engaging the attention of the Court of Appeal in the Supreme Court, consisting of the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), presiding, Sir Skinner Turner, Judge of H. M. Supreme Court for China, and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz).

The appeal is the sequel to a case heard at the beginning of August last year, when the Procureur General of the Societe des Missions Etrangeres applied in the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice for an eviction order against the Nan Yang Tobacco Company in respect of certain premises at Caroline Hill Road. The Procureur General obtained judgment with costs.

The case actually rested upon the construction to be placed on the provisions of the Rents Restriction Ordinance. The defendants claimed that the premises were a "domestic tenement" within the meaning of the ordinance, and therefore they could not be evicted under that ordinance.

The buildings were leased by the plaintiffs in 1916 to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, at a monthly rental of \$1,600. An option of renewal for a further period of two or three years was granted, and by the agreement the lessee was empowered to sub-let. The lease restricted the use of the premises for "factory and godown purposes, or as a dwelling," and the option of renewal was exercised on the same terms for a further period of three years from September 1st, 1918.

The present occupiers of the premises are the Tobacco Company, though the lease is in the name of the Chartered Bank, who gave the defendants a letter of guarantee thereon.

Between two and three thousand hands are employed at the factory, and in a cubicle in one of the godowns is a man and his family, ten persons. They occupy 378 square feet of the area, whilst the area of the floor is 25,568 square feet. The Tobacco Company are now the appellants.

The Company is represented by Mr. G. G. Alabaster, K.C., and Mr. Elsieley Zeilun (instructed by Messrs. G. K. Hall Brutton), whilst the respondents are represented by Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Dearson, Harston, and Shenton).

The Tobacco Company are appealing against the judgment given by His Lordship on the 2nd August on the ground that actually the premises do come under the Ordinance. They ask, also, that the costs of the last action be given against the Procureur General, and that costs of this appeal be paid by the respondents also.

Mr. Alabaster opened the case yesterday morning with a long and highly technical address on the circumstances leading up to the appeal. He took various clauses from the original agreement drawn up between the parties to show that the premises were actually regarded by both sides as a "domestic tenement." In one clause there came the phrase, "should the premises prove uninhabitable." The very use of the word "habitable" indicated, he said, that the premises were meant for "human habitation." Then again, in the first agreement there was the clause restricting the use of the premises as factories and godowns, "or for the purpose of a dwelling house." In the second agreement drawn up this phrase was struck out and the phrase inserted that the buildings were "to be used for godown premises only, and are not a domestic dwelling house in accordance with the Rents Restriction Ordinance." This was a point where the appellants differed greatly in opinion from the respondents, and the second agreement was never signed.

On the 13th September respondents intimated their intention of applying in the Summary Court for an ejectment order against the Tobacco Company. The appellants could only counter this by a claim for specific performance of the lease, and as the lease had then expired, the only thing they could do was to take the case to the Supreme Court, which they did. The Rents Restriction Ordinance was amended towards the end of 1921 allowing such cases to be taken to the Supreme Court. Mr. Alabaster believed this amendment was brought about directly in order that this particular case could be proceeded with somehow. The trial took place and judgment was delivered on the 31st July.

Returning to the subject of the Rents Restriction Ordinance, Mr. Alabaster submitted that the definition of a "dwelling" was such as to leave room for no interpretation except the literal one. With six exceptions (which he had already dilated upon) to none of which these particular buildings applied, a dwelling house was defined in the Ordinance as a building "in whole or in part" used for human habitation. The phrase was not "in whole or partially," or even "in whole or in part." The Ordinance further held that a building was a domestic dwelling if occupied by any person, other than two watchmen. In this particular case a man and his family were sleeping on the premises, and, therefore, he contended, the definition must apply to these particular premises.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BROTHER-IN-LAW'S ATTITUDE IN COURT.

PERSISTENTLY DENIES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANOTHER'S AFFAIRS.

A curious case was heard at the Magistrate's yesterday morning before Mr. G. D. Melbourne. Mr. E. G. Elias appeared in Court to represent his brother-in-law, a Mr. A. L. Cuno, who was summoned by the Sanitary Department for committing a public nuisance by allowing the basement of No. 42, Elgin Street, to be used for human habitation.

Mr. Elias told his Worship that the defendant left for Shanghai on April 12th. He added that directly the Sanitary Board's notice of the nuisance was received, "We gave instructions to the servant not to sleep in the basement but we found out afterwards that the servant was sleeping downstairs."

Mr. J. A. Fraser, Secretary to the Sanitary Board, told the Court that the Board was prosecuting the tenant (Mr. Cuno) for using the basement, and they were also prosecuting the owner for allowing the basement to be used. "We are not compelled to serve a notice," added Mr. Fraser, "but we gave the tenant plenty of warning and on April 10th when a night visit was made the basement was found inhabited." The occupant was apparently moving his bed boards in the day time.

Mr. Elias: But we cannot keep watching there all night. They go there after we have gone to bed. They (the Sanitary Board) should have told us.

Mr. Fraser: We gave him every chance.

Mr. Elias: They came at 12.30 at night when everyone else was in bed.

The Magistrate: Did you receive the letter?—Yes, I have received a letter and we gave instructions at the same time to the servant not to sleep in the basement.

The Magistrate found the case proved and imposed a fine of \$10, and added, "You are responsible for the acts of your servants. Think of the trouble you have given to the Board. You apparently gave your orders without seeing that they were carried out."

Mr. Elias: I have no money. I am not the defendant. It will have to be paid by the defendant. I am only sleeping there watching the premises while he is in Shanghai.

The Magistrate: But I understood you to say that you were representing him.

Mr. Elias: Yes, he is my brother-in-law, and I had to come to Court as I knew if I did not there would be trouble.

The Magistrate: Well, you can give notice of appeal.

Mr. Elias: I think the fine will have to wait until he comes back from Shanghai.

Mr. Elias then left the Court, but a few minutes later he returned and had a conversation with the interpreter, who announced to the Magistrate: "The defendant in this case cannot pay the money."

The Magistrate (to Mr. Elias): Can't you pay at all?—No, sir.

The Magistrate: What application do you want to make?—Can't you pay at all?—No, it will have to wait until he comes back.

The Magistrate: \$10 or fourteen days.

Mr. Elias was not satisfied and continued to argue: "You see," he said, "my brother-in-law will not be here until May 25th."

The Magistrate: You can make an application if you like for the fine to be paid within 14 days.

Mr. Elias: I don't think he will be back within that time.

The Magistrate: All right, then, the order to stand.

Mr. Elias again left the Court, but a few moments later he was back again.

In reply to the Magistrate, Mr. Fraser said that he had no objection to an extension of time for the paying of the fine, say within seven or fourteen days. Seven days, he thought, was a reasonable time.

Mr. Elias: But the defendant is not here. I only came here to see about it.

The Magistrate: But you told me you represented him and you are looking after his affairs. Yes, I think seven days is time enough.

His Worship then made the formal order, "\$10 to be paid within seven days."

His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz: If those manufacturing premises were ten times as large as they are, and if one person happened to live in them, in addition to the two watchmen, then the whole premises would be a "domestic tenement" according to your argument? Mr. Alabaster: "Well, I had not thought of that particular eventuality, but it would be so, yes."

In support of this statement Mr. Alabaster remarked that he knew of a case in England where a bank manager lived on the premises of his bank, and as a result in a Court case which arose, the whole banking premises were held to be a domestic tenement. Unfortunately he had not a record of the case to produce. Counsel went on to support his contention by reference to a number of cases and legal opinions. One of these related to a Church in London which, used in the day time as a Church, was a refuge for the destitute at night. Though there were no beds of any sort, and simply the pews and benches to sleep on, the premises had yet been termed a "domestic dwelling."

Mr. Alabaster continued his address in the afternoon.

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VERY FINE OLD MATURED SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Guaranteed 7 Years Old.

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Per Case.

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JUST RECEIVED.

DAINTY SUMMER
HATS

AND

WHITE VOILE
DRESSES.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. K. KASTMANN to Sign our Firm Per Procurement on THIS DATE on.

BORNEMANN & CO.
Canton, 1st May, 1923. [797]

NOTICE.

REGINALD MEIN AUSTIN has THIS DAY been admitted a Member of, and is now authorized to Sign the Name of, our Company.

ROBERT JARDINE PATERSON has been authorized to Sign for the Company "Per Procurement."

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1923. [798]

NOTICE.

AS from TODAY'S DATE and during the Absence of Mr. FREDERICK CHARLES HALL, we have authorized Mr. HENRY WILLIAM MOON to Sign Insurance Policies as Manager of our Insurance Department.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1923. [799]

NOTICE.

BORNEMANN & CO.

WE have THIS DAY commenced Business as General Merchants, Importers, Exporters and Commission Agents in Hongkong/Canton. The Firm of ZEDLIUS WESTPHAL & CO., CANTON, has been taken over by us as a Going Concern.

BORNEMANN & CO.
Temporary Office in Hongkong:
No. 259, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong/Canton, 1st May, 1923. [796]

SUZUKI & COMPANY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business heretofore carried on by SUZUKI & CO., has been taken over by SUZUKI & CO., LTD., a Company established and registered in the Empire of Japan, with a Capital of Yen 50,000,000 (Yen 50,000,000 paid up).

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that SUZUKI & CO., LTD., will manage and continue all the Business entered into by SUZUKI & CO., and will be responsible for the due payment of all liabilities of that Firm.

SUZUKI & CO.,
By their Attorney,
ICHIRO KAWAGUCHI.
SUZUKI & CO., LTD.,
By their Attorney,
ICHIRO KAWAGUCHI.
1st May, 1923. [794]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, 5th MAY, commencing at 12 P.M. Tickets for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 3 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINDSEY & DAVIS, at 15.00 each up to Friday, 4th May.

The Stewards invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. [755]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ONE Certificate for 3 Shares Nos. 12693/12695 and One Certificate for 3 Shares Nos. 12696/12698 in this Company, standing in the Name of LI HSIU U and LI U CHEUNG respectively have been LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1923. [764]

HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

ISSUE OF 95,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF \$10 EACH (\$2.50 PAID UP).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Call of \$2.50 per Share on Each of the 95,000 Shares allotted on the 8th day of November, 1922, has been made by the Company, and that such Call will be payable to the Company's Bankers, THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at Hongkong, on the 15th day of MAY, 1923.

For and on Behalf of the
HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.,
F. J. EASTBROOK,
Acting Secretary.
Dated the 24th day of April, 1923. [765]

THE HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

No. 6, Des Vaux Road. Telephone C. 4206.

BUYERS of CANTON ICE, DAIRY FARMS, EVO COTTAGES, HONGKONG CEMENTS, HONGKONG BRICKS, KOWLOON WHARVES, ORIENTAL COTTAGES, SHANGHAI DOCKS, SINCERE COMPANIES, WATSONS.

SELLERS of HUMPHREY'S ESTATES, COLONIAL DISPENSARIES, ON LOK YUEN RESTAURANTS. [797]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED, 101, Des Vaux Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the THIRD day of MAY, 1923, at 11.30 A.M. O'clock in the Forenoon.

1.—For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect:—

(a) That the Conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation with this Company of the Hongkong Central Estate Limited upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by this Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of the Hongkong Central Estate Limited in return for the issue to that Company of 40,000 shares of this Company of the nominal value of \$25 each credited as fully paid up, being four shares of \$25 each of this Company for each share of \$100 each of the Hongkong Central Estate Limited, be and the same is hereby approved and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to carry the said Agreement into effect with such (if any) modifications either before or after the execution thereof as they may think fit.

M.B.—A copy of such said Conditional Agreement may be inspected at any time during business hours at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Building, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, and at the office of Messrs. Deacon, Harston and Shenton, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, Solicitors to the Company.

2.—For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the meeting.

A print of such new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Building, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, and at the office of Messrs. Deacon, Harston and Shenton, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, Solicitors for the Company, and the portions of the proposed new Memorandum of Association which differ from the existing Memorandum of Association are indicated by being underlined in red.

Should the meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association, with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(b) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this meeting.

3.—For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the meeting.

A print of the existing Articles and a print of the Company's said Registered Office and at the said office of Messrs. Deacon, Harston and Shenton. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by being underlined in red.

Should the meeting approve of such new Articles, with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(c) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above-mentioned Resolutions (b) and (c) be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Should the second of the above Resolutions (b) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1923.

By Order of the Board,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.

M.B.—The necessary steps will be taken to divide each of the existing 50,000 shares of \$100 each constituting the present Capital of \$5,000,000 into four fully paid up shares of \$25 each and thereafter to increase the said Capital from \$5,000,000 to an Authorized Capital of \$10,000,000 by the creation of 200,000 new shares of \$25 each. [734]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Definitive Certificate No. 5/na. 6868 dated 21st December, 1920, for 35 Shares numbered 34913 to 34919, 37956 to 37962, 34506 to 34511, 35263 to 35267; Provisional Certificate No. 5/7/68 dated 30th May, 1921, for 11 Shares numbered 130343 to 130353; Provisional Certificate No. 6/7/1045 for 1 Share numbered 131425 all registered in the name of Mr. SIN YEE SICKQUA are reported to have been destroyed by fire; and should these certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 13th day of May, 1923, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Definitive Certificate No. 5/na. 6868 and Provisional Certificate No. 5/na. 67/768 and 5/7/1045 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1923. [706]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LIMITED, 101, Des Vaux Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of MAY, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing an Extraordinary Resolution the following, namely:—

1.—That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited, and with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Honore FRANCIS SMITH of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

2.—That the Conditional Agreement submitted to the Meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 40,000 shares of The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited of the nominal value of \$25 each credited as fully paid up, being four shares of \$25 each of that Company for each share of \$100 each of this Company, be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized, pursuant to Section 185 of The Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidator may think expedient.

M.B.—A copy of such said Conditional Agreement may be inspected at any time during business hours at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Building, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, and at the office of Messrs. Deacon, Harston and Shenton, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, Solicitors to the Company.

3.—That the aforesaid 40,000 shares of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited shall in pursuance of clause 8 of the aforesaid Conditional Agreement be allotted as and from the 2nd day of July, 1923, to members who are on the Register of Shareholders of this Company on the date of the confirmation by this Company of the Special Resolution confirming the said Agreement.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a FURTHER EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same place on THURSDAY, the 24th day of MAY, 1923, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above-mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1923.
By Order of the Board,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary to the General Managers.

M.B.—The necessary steps will be taken to divide each of the existing 50,000 shares of \$100 each constituting the present Capital of \$5,000,000 of The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited into four fully paid up shares of \$25 each and thereafter to increase the said Capital from \$5,000,000 to an Authorized Capital of \$10,000,000 by the creation of 200,000 new shares of \$25 each. [735]

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, 6th MAY, at Noon.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th April, 1923, to 5th May, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
S. J. JORDAIN,
Secretary. [753]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on THURSDAY, the 10th MAY, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1922.

THE SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 25th instant to the 10th May, 1923, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1923. [733]

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF LIQUORS AND REFRIGERANTS FOR THE THROUGH TRAINS ON THE ABOVE RAILWAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT SEALED TENDERS which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR THE SALE OF REFRESHMENTS AND LIQUORS ON THE THROUGH TRAINS ON THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY" will be received at the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tou until Noon of THURSDAY, MAY 3rd, 1923.

Forms of Tender and full particulars may be obtained at the Head Office of the Chinese Section at Tai Sha Tou or at the Head Office of the British Section at Kowloon.

The Railway does not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

R. BAKER, Manager, British Section.
WEN TER CHANG, Managing Director, Chinese Section.
Canton, 26th April, 1923. [776]

INTIMATION

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WHISKY

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Perfect Satisfaction

because it is a Skilful

Blend of the Best

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WHISKIES,

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in Sherrywood

Casks.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 31 YEARS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 124, DES VAUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 3rd, 1923.

MORE RUBBER.

EVERYBODY interested in rubber will be concerned over the news that from May 1st the exportable maximum of rubber from British producing centres has been increased from 60 to 65 per cent. of the standard production under the Rubber Export Restriction enactments. The recent fall in the price of rubber, taken in conjunction with big exports from Ceylon and Malaya had inspired some expectation in the producing centres that the release of another five per cent. for export would be delayed.

According to a Reuters cable published a week or ten days ago that appeared to be the prevailing feeling in London rubber circles also. The fall in the price of rubber during the past quarter has been from about 63 cents (Straits currency) in January to 53 cents according to recent information—equivalent to a fall of 3d. per lb. in London. There has been a natural reaction in rubber shares, but according to a recent Reuters cable, the *Financial Times* attributed this reaction to be due to defects in the enforcement of the Stevenson Restriction Scheme, particularly in the liberality of production licences granted to native owners. The paper expressed the opinion that many of the existing loopholes in the carrying out of the scheme would be gradually stepped and ventured to hope that, when the new allocation of licences occurred in May, a less generous standard of production would be fixed. On these grounds the journal advised rubber shareholders not to sell. What advice it would give now, rubber shareholders would probably be interested to know. It has to be borne in mind that there is still some opposition even among producers, and still more among consumers, to the policy of restriction, which the Colonial Office has to take into its consideration, and a very strong case would need to be made

out for any departure from the provisions of the ordinance relating to the increasing release of rubber for export. The enactment provides that if the price of rubber during the quarter ended April 30th should average 1s. 3d., a further 5 per cent. would be released. The price of rubber is certified to have averaged between fifteen and eighteen pence a pound, and on this ground there was no justification for departing from the letter of the law. The increase in the exportable allowance became automatic.

There will doubtless be a difference of opinion in rubber producing circles as to the advisability of increasing the export allowance, but it will be consoling to shareholders to know that the consensus of opinion appears to be that the release of a further five per cent. need not seriously disturb their confidence. One trade circular recently attributed the easier tone in the rubber market to the expectation of the further release, but it was added that, as the extra 5 per cent. of rubber will cost estates practically nothing to produce, the decline in the price is practically offset by the larger quantity which estates will have for disposal. There is evidently some importance to be attached to the grievance that dishonest producers have found loopholes in the Restriction Scheme which has enabled them to export more rubber than the stipulated percentage. Some very heavy fines have been levied in one or two cases lately in Malaya for rubber smuggling, and the Government has deemed it necessary to introduce legislation amending the Restriction Ordinance with a view to rectifying the defects of which complaint is made. The increase in the exportable allowance is certain to disturb for a time the rubber share market, but there is now a growing confidence in the future of the industry because the discussions in the past year have fully informed consumers of the legitimate grounds for restriction, and the Rubber Growers' Association and the association of Rubber Consumers in America appear now to be united in supporting a policy which aims not so much at keeping the price very low as at stability of prices coupled with a supply adequate to meet requirements. We may reasonably believe that this further release of rubber would not have been sanctioned by the Colonial Office unless it were entirely satisfied that a general review of the position justified the step and involves no menace to the steady recovery of the industry from the injury it has suffered in the past two or three years.

There has been considerable propaganda in the United States against the rubber restriction measures in British territories. Congress has granted a large appropriation for investigating the possibilities of rubber cultivation in the Philippines and in other American territories, and the India Rubber Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain which is also interested, of course, in the cheapness of the supply has been trying to interest the House of Commons in the question by representing that the American action is a matter of grave national importance. This has brought into the controversy Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL who was Colonial Secretary when restriction was introduced. He has issued a useful statement, the whole case for restriction being succinctly stated in the first paragraph which reads:—

One of our principal means of paying our debt to the United States is the provision of rubber. Before the STEVENSON scheme was brought into force at the end of last year we were selling our rubber round about 6d. a lb.—that is to say, far below the cost of production. On this basis the plantations could not have been maintained, and the whole industry, in which quite £100,000,000 of British capital had been sunk, was falling into ruin. We were surely under no obligation to supply the United States with rubber below the cost of production. I do not believe that the United States rubber manufacturers will be at all injured by the measures taken to secure a stable price for rubber at levels which enable the industry to exist. On the contrary, some of their best authorities have expressed the opinion that stabilization at 2s. a lb. would afford a perfectly satisfactory basis for the American manufacturers, and would be preferable to the violent fluctuations which otherwise would have followed on the bankruptcy of the producers and the collapse of so many plantations. This 2s. would compare with prices of 6s. and 7s. a lb. which ruled a few years ago.

Incidentally it may be remarked that rubber producers have not been slow to point out to the great consumers in America that when rubber fell to 7d. per lb., there was no corresponding fall in the price of tyres. Planters in Malaya and Ceylon can perhaps afford to view with equanimity the American threat to produce rubber in their own territories, since the experience of the past few years, when very

few of the estates have been able to pay a dividend, makes it very unlikely that many hard-headed American business men will put capital into rubber planting unless there is a clear prospect of rubber selling at something in the neighbourhood of 2s. per lb., and it has to be borne in mind that it takes something like seven years before a plantation can be brought into bearing. The restriction scheme appears to be gradually putting the industry once again on a basis which will ensure a reasonable margin of profit to the producers, but we are not likely to see rubber again selling at 6s. and 7s. a lb., and the producing companies paying extravagantly high dividends. But there is no reason why they should continue any longer to pay none at all.

Among the passengers who left by the P. & O. steamer *Karnata*, for London yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Trautman, Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh, Mr. J. Bentley, Mrs. Parker Ross, Mrs. E. R. J. Adams, and Mr. R. T. B. Boothby.

The rain during the past 24 hours must have been very welcome to the farmers who were beginning to make gloomy forecasts regarding the next rice crop owing to the absence of rain. The total fall appears to have been less than two inches. The register at the Observatory at 10 a.m. yesterday showed 1.15 inch.

A correspondent writes to ask whether it is not possible for the Tramway Co. to make a more frequent service to Happy Valley after 5 p.m. Hundreds of people make their way to the Valley after business hours for a little recreation, but the proportion of trams from the city would seem to be about four for Causeway Bay to one for Happy Valley, and whereas the Causeway trams are often practically empty, it frequently happens that there is not standing room on the Happy Valley cars between 5 and 6 o'clock. We pass the grievance on to the management.

Mr. C. R. Jönsson, Berthing Officer in the Canton Customs, and Mrs. Jönsson are leaving Canton on home leave, and sail on the *Empress of Australia*. Mr. Jönsson has been in Canton for twenty years and his departure will be regretted by a large number of friends of all nationalities, whose esteem he has won. His work, which has been carried out with efficiency and tact, has often led him into tight corners during the troublous times experienced in the Canton district of recent years, but he has always successfully overcome his difficulties. He has come into constant touch with the Chinese authorities of all parties—especially the naval and military—in the performance of his duties, and it may safely be said that they have one and all appreciated his invariable courtesy and efficiency, while the people in general regard him as a friend.

THE LATE SIR HENRY MAY. STATUE TO BE UNVEILED TO-DAY.

The statue which is to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Henry May, G.C.M.G., LL.D., who spent practically the whole of his life in the service of the Colony, will be unveiled in Statue Square this afternoon at 5 o'clock by H.E. the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), in the presence of the Unofficial members of both Councils, members of the Civil Service, and subscribers to the fund which was raised for the purpose of erecting the statue.

It will be remembered that when the late Sir Henry May's resignation of the Governorship of the Colony owing to ill-health was announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the early part of 1919 the Unofficial members of both Councils promptly decided to initiate a movement for expressing, in a permanent form, the community's sense of appreciation of Sir Henry's unique record. The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, G.C.M.G., Senior unofficial member of the Executive Council and a close personal friend of Sir Henry May for many years, was elected Chairman of the Committee which undertook the arrangements, and he was mainly responsible for raising the fund, of which Mr. H. J. Gedgo was appointed treasurer. Sir Henry May, on being approached in the matter, acceded to the wishes of his friends and gave, sitings to the well-known sculptor, Sir Bertram Mackennal, K.C.V.O., A.R.A., to whom the work of executing the statue was entrusted.

The statue of Sir Henry May is in bronze, and shows him seated in a chair, wearing his official uniform as Governor of the Colony. It is about 7 feet in height, and rests on a pedestal of polished Peterhead granite, placed on a lower pedestal of local granite.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MAY DAY.

PASSES OFF QUIETLY IN LONDON.

London, May 1st.

May Day was celebrated in London by a Labour procession from the Embankment to Hyde Park, where speeches were delivered from nine platforms. Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with German Ruhr workers and calling on the Government to denounce the Versailles treaty and to recognise the Russian Republic's demand for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Sakhalin.

SLIGHT DISTURBANCES ON THE CONTINENT.

London, May 1st.

The May Day celebrations generally passed off quietly throughout the Continent, but 30 police and 30 demonstrators were injured in disorders at Paris, where the numerous arrests included a Municipal Councillor.

There were also disturbances at Madrid, where the police charged a crowd and shots were fired, two demonstrators and one Police Inspector being killed. Many arrests were made.

LONDON DEMONSTRATORS VISIT JAPANESE EMBASSY.

London, May 1st.

A procession of May Day demonstrators visited the Japanese Embassy, where a deputation presented a copy of the resolution adopted in Hyde Park. Subsequently the men's leader announced that the Ambassador was not present, but the Embassy had promised a reply which would be submitted to the workers on Sunday.

Another member of the deputation declared that the Embassy had intimated that the matter could not be discussed, on the ground that the procedure would be calculated to disturb the harmonious relations between organised Labour in Great Britain and the Japanese Government. It would be impossible until the latter withdrew the troops from the Russian territory. The proceedings were orderly throughout.

DEMONSTRATION "AN ORGANISED LIE."

The *Morning Post*, deploring the demonstration outside the Japanese Embassy in regard to Sakhalin, declares that the name of British Labour was taken in vain by a gang of aliens who are Bolshevik Government agents in Great Britain. The newspaper hopes that the Japanese Government will understand that the demonstration is an organised lie and a fraudulent representation, and that the British working man knows and cares nothing for the question at issue.

FRANCE AND TURKEY.

RELATIONS BECOMING DISTINCTLY UNFRIENDLY.

London, May 1st.

France-Turkish relations are becoming distinctly unfriendly. Constantinople advices state that the French *Chargé d'Affaires*, in a communication to Andan Bey, the Civil Governor, warns him of the possible grave consequences which may arise from the concentration of troops on the Syrian frontier. He points out that France will be compelled to take precautionary military measures.

BITTER OUTBURST BY TURKISH COMMISSARY.

Paris, May 1st.

In a bitter outburst, Raouf Bey, President of the Council of Commissioners, who was discussing the Franco-Turkish agreement negotiated with M. Franklin Bouillon, denied that Turkish policy had changed. He charged France with not exhibiting the goodwill Turkey expected from the agreement, and cited the French military movements in support of his contention.

FRENCH NOTE HANDED TO TURKEY.

Constantinople, May 1st.

The French *Chargé d'Affaires* has handed a Note to the Turkish Government, declaring that unless the concentrations of Turkish troops on the Syrian frontier are immediately withdrawn, France will abandon the Lausanne Conference.

LATEST CABLES.

THE RUHR.

KRUPPS DIRECTORS INDICTED BY OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES.

Berlin, May 1st.

The Krupps director, Von Bochlen, has been lodged in Werden military prison. It is stated that he insufficiently explained the serious shooting incident at Essen on Easter Saturday, in which his responsibility is involved. He will probably be tried on May 4th, along with thirteen other Krupp directors who are indicted for endangering the safety of the occupation troops, which is punishable by death, and also for inciting persons to commit public acts of violence. Six of the indicted directors have departed from the Ruhr area in order to avoid arrest.

EARLIER CABLES.

HEAD OF KRUPPS ARRESTED.

Berlin, May 1st.

A message from Essen states that Herr Bochlen, head of Krupp's, has been arrested, after giving evidence before a French magistrate in connection with the charges against three arrested Krupp directors.

LATEST CABLES.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

PRESIDENT HARDING DROPS HIS CAMPAIGN.

Washington, May 1st.

It is learned that President Harding does not intend to carry on the campaign in favour of American participation in the Court of International Justice, but he is willing to let "deliberate public opinion assert itself on the issue."

U.S. PROHIBITION LAW.

Washington, May 1st.

"Every agency at my command will be used to enforce the law without favour, partiality or distinction." With this firm declaration Mr. Dougherty announces the Government intention, at the expiration of thirty days to begin vigorously to enforce the prohibition law against American and foreign ships carrying liquor within United States territorial limits.

EARLIER CABLES.

U.S. LIQUOR LAW.

ITS EFFECT ON BRITISH SHIPS.

London, May 1st.

Pending the official receipt of the United States liquor decision, comment is reserved in authoritative quarters in London. The general view prevailing hitherto, however, is that a British ship still remains British territory whilst in a foreign port, and the right for foreign authorities to interfere in any untoward happenings aboard a British ship is recognised only in special circumstances.

BRITAIN'S AIR FORCE.

NECESSITY FOR EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT.

London, May 1st.

Sir Samuel Hoare in a speech in London said that judged by every standard of defence, the British Air Force at present was not strong enough. He emphasised the necessity for extensive development of Imperial air communications. He had asked that this question should be prominently placed on the agenda of the Imperial Conference in the autumn. He wanted to see the British Empire leading in air development, and the greatest air power in the world.

LIFE SAVING AT SEA.

NEW REGULATIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.

London, May 1st.

In the House of Commons, Viscount Wolmer, replying to Lord Curzon, said the President of the Board of Trade was prepared to accept in principle the report on life-saving at sea by the Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee (cabled on Tuesday). Steps would be taken to make the necessary alterations in statutory rules, which would be submitted to Parliament in due course.

IMPERIAL WOOL PURCHASE.

LAST CONSIGNMENT LEAVES AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, May 1st.

The Federal Navigation Department's steamer *Leitrim* lifted the last bales of the British imperial wool purchase scheme to-day, representing the termination of the biggest wool deal in history, involving over seven million bales, for which the Imperial Government paid £100,000,000.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

NEW OFFER CONDEMNED BY FRENCH PRESS.

Berlin, May 1st.

The Government yesterday evening decided the terms of a new reparations offer, which will be communicated to the party leaders this morning and the State Premiers this afternoon. The note will be despatched simultaneously to-morrow morning to Paris, Brussels, London, Rome and Washington.

Paris, May 1st.

The new German offer, which is estimated at 25 to 30 milliard gold marks, is condemned in advance by the papers. *Le Journal* declares that France and Belgium are only awaiting one thing from Germany, namely acceptance of debt fixed in May, 1921. The *Matin* says that no discussion will be possible till Germany has ceased resistance. The *Petit Parisien* says that Germany is only making a new offer to please Great Britain and America. She knows the conflict in the Ruhr cannot thus be settled.

RUBBER CONTROL.

RELAXATION NOT EXPECTED IN CEYLON.

Colombo, May 1st.

The increase of the exportable maximum of rubber to sixty-five per cent, for the quarter beginning May 1st was not altogether expected in Ceylon, as it was thought the fall of London prices and big exports from Ceylon and from Malaya would delay the alteration of the percentage of standard production.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SHIPPING REPORT.

Ottawa, May 1st.

The report on the Canadian Government merchant marine for 1922 shows a total deficit of 9,650,000 dollars. The directors advise a reduction of the fleet from 64 to 57 vessels, and a reduction of the capital cost to fifty dollars a dead weight ton.

BRITISH PREMIER'S HEALTH TRIP.

London, May 1st.

Mr. Bonar Law has sailed from Southampton to Genoa aboard the Dutch liner *Princess Juliana*. During his absence, Lord Curzon is to act as Prime Minister.

JIM LARKIN'S RETURN HOME.

London, May 1st.

A triumphal reception was accorded to Larkin on his arrival in Dublin from America. Thousands of workers assembled, and scores of red flags and banners were in evidence. There was a noteworthy absence of union leaders.

ANOTHER NEW BLUE FUNNEL LINER.

London, May 1st.

The new Holt Line *Meridian* was launched by the Canadian Shipbuilding Company at Dundee to-day. The vessel has a displacement of 20,000 tons and is intended for the Blue Funnel Line trade in the East.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN CONVENTION.

The Hague, May 1st.

The Second Chamber has approved the Convention lodged with the League of Nations in connection with traffic in women and children.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONES.

SCHEME TO RIVAL AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

The scheme for a through European telephone system was considered by a conference in Paris in mail week of engineering experts from many of the chief countries in Europe.

Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal were represented. The discussion was concerned chiefly with the engineering possibilities and the likelihood of sufficient traffic being available between the various countries concerned to justify the development of a scheme which will be of far-reaching influence on the political, social, and economic life of the whole of Europe.

The suggestion for a European telephone system has been considered from time to time over many years past, but it received a fresh impetus from Mr. Frank Gill in his presidential address to the Institution of Electrical Engineers last winter.

Mr. Gill, who is the European chief engineer of the Western Electric Company, stated that long-distance telephony by wire although commonplace in America, is practically impossible in Europe at present.

The American user of the telephone can speak over distances of 4,000 miles, and a similar state of things should be possible in Europe.

The main suggestion discussed at the conference, which was also attended by the engineering experts of the G.P.O., was the operation of the through business between the various countries in Europe by a single company working under the formation of a company by the various Governments themselves commissioned to do the work, the Governments to be the sole stockholders.

The fact that one universal language for telephonic purposes would have to be decided upon was regarded as offering no very serious obstacle to the working of an international system.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CHINA'S CHAOTIC FINANCES.

GOVERNMENT STILL "CAP IN HAND."

Peking, May 1st.

The Government is still negotiating with four group banks. The latest suggestion is said to be a loan of \$12,000,000 secured by next year's salt surplus. Should the negotiations fail, it is understood that the Government will attempt to float a twelfth year domestic loan.

CABINET SEEKING A WAY OUT.

Peking, May 1st.

Shen Jun Lin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigned yesterday because there were no funds to pay the Legations and Consulates abroad. The resignation was not accepted.

Yesterday's Cabinet meeting suggested that the customs surplus of Taichung, 1,000,000 should be allotted to the payment of arrears of salaries to ministers abroad, but, as already reported, the customs surplus is scarcely sufficient to meet the interest and amortisation on domestic bonds, consequently the Vice-Minister is not satisfied.

TROOP MOVEMENTS IN JEHOL DISTRICT.

Peking, May 1st.

The movements of troops, ammunition and supplies to the Jehol district are continuing, likewise the commandeering of carts by the military, and other war-like signs. The Cabinet, however, denies these reports wholesale, and states that Feng Yih Siang has requested that a denial should be given out to the effect that (not at) single soldier under his command has been moved, and further, a message has been received from General Wang Cheng Ping stating that no soldier in Chihli has been moved from his original station, except for the suppression of bandits in Jehol and Kailu.

The Manchurian members of Parliament have wired to General Tsao Kun and Chang Tso Lin urging peace. The Chinese Chambers of Commerce have wired to General Chang Tso Lin in a similar strain.

JAPANESE REGENT ARRIVES AT TOKYO.

Tokyo, May 1st.

The Regent arrived in Tokyo from Formosa this afternoon.

MAY DAY IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, May 1st.

The May Day labourers' parade passed off without serious disturbances, owing to the extreme activity of the police.

A large number of arrests were made, including several women and also alleged Socialist leaders.

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

KEEN DEBATE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, May 1st.

In the House of Commons, introducing the vote for naval works, Commander B. M. Eyres-Monsell (Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of the Admiralty) emphasised that in view of the fact that we now had a One-Power Standard, it was more important than ever that we should be able to move warships rapidly to any part of the world. The Admiralty desired to increase its oil tanks at Malta, Aden, Ceylon, Rangoon and Singapore. This was a most important route and until it was ready we could not guarantee the safety of the Dominions or adequately protect British interests in the East.

"AGAINST WHOM?"

Commander Eyres-Monsell dealt with the development of the naval base at Singapore.

A Labourite asked:—Against whom? Commander Eyres-Monsell replied:—Against nobody. It is simply an insurance. He emphasised that the scheme was strongly recommended by the Committee of Imperial Defence and approved by the late and present Cabinets. It was also most strongly urged by the Dominions. The Washington Treaty made the work more necessary, because we were precluded from the development of Hongkong. We did not possess, at present, a single dock in British territory in the Far East capable of taking a capital ship. The sum required had been reduced by £1,500,000 to £9,500,000 and would be spread over probably a decade. He greatly hoped that the Dominions which were very directly interested would co-operate.

EXPENDITURE "ABSOLUTE MADNESS."

The Right Hon. G. Lambert (Liberal) moved a resolution of the vote as a protest against the expenditure at Singapore. Referring to Article VIII of the Covenant of the League of Nations he asked whether we had consulted Japan relative to this base. If not, the League had been flouted. He suggested that the scheme went perilously near getting behind the Washington Treaty. He criticised the leisurely construction and asked who could tell, when the base was finished in ten years, that the capital ship and the Dock would not be obsolete. It was said that the base was very important to the Dominions. Had Australia been consulted? Commander Eyres-Monsell indicated assent.

Mr. Lambert, continuing, suggested postponement of the scheme until after the Imperial Conference. The base not merely involved £10,000,000 expenditure, but an enormous garrison to defend it. It was absolute madness to spend £10,000,000 on Singapore at present and leave the heart of the Empire, London, unguarded against aircraft attacks.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Capt. J. P. Hay (Labour), in opposing the scheme, said the whole question was whether we were fortifying Singapore against America or Japan. The scheme would be regarded as a direct challenge by the peoples of the Far East, particularly the Japanese.

Mr. F. G. Penny (Conservative, formerly of the Straits Settlements) strongly supported the scheme. He thought the Government had shown great foresight and wisdom.

Mr. C. W. Darbishire (Liberal, and a former Singapore merchant) opposed the scheme as an infringement of the spirit of the Washington Treaty. He thought it would merely encourage the United States to develop Pearl Harbour, Honolulu. In his opinion, the base would involve an expenditure of at least £20,000,000.

Viscount Curzon contended that it was an Imperial question and he warmly supported the scheme.

PROTEST BY MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. Asquith regarded the proposal with great apprehension on strategical and financial grounds. It was obviously not a breach of the Washington Treaty, but it ought to be looked at many times with special regard to the moral and ethical side of the situation. Did anybody believe that ten years hence the ships we had to-day, or anything like them, would be the dominating factors in naval warfare? Why could we not continue to protect our sea-borne trade, as in the past, without these distant bases? No case had been made out for this costly, uncertain and precarious new departure.

NO DANGER TO JAPAN.

Commander Bellairs (Conservative) said Article VIII of the League Covenant was simply designed to prevent one nation secretly arming against another. There had been no secret about the Singapore preparations. He pointed out that the question was discussed fully at the Washington Conference, which knew perfectly well that we might establish a naval base at Singapore. Japan's chief anxiety was that a naval base should be established in close proximity to Japan. That was the sole point considered.

Proceeding to defend the scheme, Commander Bellairs said the predominance of trade was shifting increasingly to the Pacific and we could not maintain our fleet in the Far East without a great naval base. Singapore might ultimately be of use to the United States in defending the Philippines. That fact would be a good deterrent to war. No one supposed that Britain or the United States would seek war with Japan, but we could not know that the present Liberal Party in Japan would always be in power and would not be succeeded by a military party. If we were going to defend our Australian possessions in the future, there must be capital ships in the Far East, and docks for them. Singapore was much more the centre of the Empire than Portsmouth Dockyard.

FIRST LORD'S REPLY.

Replying to the debate, Colonel Amery (First Lord of the Admiralty) said it was clearly understood in the Washington discussions that Singapore stood outside the region indicated in the Treaty. There could be no suggestion of a menace to Japan or any idea that we contemplated the danger of strained relations with Japan or any other Great Power; otherwise, we should certainly be proceeding in much more urgent fashion. "We were not in a position to-day, nor would we be for many years to come, to put a Battle Fleet in the Pacific or even at Singapore. We were in all these waters helpless and reliant on the goodwill of a friendly and lately allied Power, but no self-respecting Power could afford indefinitely to be dependent upon another Power for its security and even its existence. He pointed out that the proposals were approved in principle by the Imperial Conference in 1921. There would be plenty of time, however, to discuss at the next Conference the fuller development of the dockyard at Singapore and the contribution which parts of the Empire concerned might make. He contended that the proposed works would be anything but obsolete ten or fifteen years hence, pointing out that all experts were unanimous that the battleship would remain as long as could be foreseen the main strength and pivot of naval battles.

Col. Amery further said it was proposed to construct at Singapore an effective repair and docking base, in every sense of the word a graving dock capable of holding the biggest and most modern capital ships; probably also a floating dock. Certainly they would have workshops, stores of ammunition and all the other equipment of a good size base on which the Fleet could work if an emergency arose. As regards the Garrison, the present complement might have to be increased, but they would not require an enormous land or air force, for they did not contemplate the possibility of armies being able to land before the Navy could come to support.

Finally, Col. Amery contended that the scheme was in no sense contrary to the spirit either of the League of Nations, or the Washington Treaty—it simply aimed at securing for a very much reduced Navy free mobility for its historic mission of keeping the seas free to trade and communication with other portions of the Empire, upon which in peace and war our security and existence depended.

THE VOTE AGREED TO.

The motion for a reduction of the Vote was defeated by 253 votes to 84 and the Vote was carried.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN.")

TULI OF KWANGTUNG.

CASUALTIES IN THE STRUGGLE.

Peking, May 1st.

Details from Canton referring to Shen Hung Ying's attempt to take up the post of Tuli of Kwangtung show the casualties to have been relatively heavy.

The Yunnanese casualties were over 800, and those among the Kwangsi forces were far heavier.

The Yunnanese forces showed a much better morale, fighting qualities and discipline, but the previous reports are confirmed regarding their lack of ammunition.

CHINA'S FOREIGN MINISTRY.

Peking, May 1st.

President Li Yuan Hung has again summoned Dr. Wellington Koo, and has urged him to take up his post.

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HUMOUR IN LEGISLATION. OLD LAWS WHICH REGULATE PEOPLE'S MEALS.

Mr. Bumble's assertion that "the law is a bass" has been repeated time after time by unsuccessful litigants, while only a year or two ago one of His Majesty's judges declared that the law of England is "a thing of shreds and patches," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Very few people are aware of the many curious laws which were once enforced in England, and which, as they have never been repealed, might still be enforced.

The most ridiculous Act of Parliament still in existence though long obsolete, is that regulating the meals of the people. In the reign of Edward III. a law was made forbidding more than two courses being served at dinner or supper except on certain holidays.

Another Act forbids the consumption of meat on Wednesdays, and all persons breaking this law are liable to a fine of 20s. or a month's imprisonment. Omission to report all branches of this law coming within one's knowledge is punishable by an additional penalty of 13s. 4d.

A curious legal anomaly was recently pointed out at Kingston, when a man was summoned for selling lavender without a pedlar's licence.

It was proved that he had sold till-lavender done up in bags, for which a licence is necessary; had he sold it in the more familiar way, in loose stalks, he would not have been a pedlar. The magistrate quite properly dismissed the summons.

When it is remembered that the Sunday Closing Society have initiated several prosecutions for Sunday trading, it is no means out of the range of possibilities that some fanatic might prosecute you for non-attendance at church, or for motoring on Sunday.

For any body who takes a ride on Sunday is liable to be seized, carted and all, unless he can produce a certificate from a justice of the peace to prove that his business is urgent.

DEFINITION OF A BURGLARY.
Burglary is the crime of breaking in and entering, in the night time, of another's dwelling house with an intent to commit a felony therein. This means precisely what it says.

If a door or a window is broken open, or the knob of an unlocked door is turned, or an unlocked window is raised, it is burglary; but if the door or window is left slightly open, or even raised as little as an inch, and a thief pushes or raises it entirely open and enters, it is not burglary.

It means, too, a "dwelling house"; therefore, if a family is sleeping in a tent or booth, and a thief enters, it is not burglary. If all the other conditions are met, and it happens that the dawn has broken, there can be no burglary; for that part of the definition specifying the night time is strictly adhered to.

We meet another of these fine distinctions in "larceny," the stealing of personal or movable property, which requires that the thief must get complete control. Thus, if a thief, in attempting to steal a watch, lifts it out of a man's pocket and it is not attached to the owner by a chain. If the thief gets it into his hand for a moment only, it is larceny and felony.

If, however, the watch is attached to the clothing, even though the pickpocket cannot see the chain, as might happen in a crowd, he has not had complete control, and the act is not larceny but only a misdemeanour.

The difference of the two terms relates only to the length of the sentence; but if it is your watch, and you wish to see the trial of the would-be thief proceed, you will do well to see that the indictment does not choose the wrong word.

"THREE IN ONE" FLATS.
TABLOID HOMES OF NEW YORK.

A New York correspondent of a London paper writes:—
With a population which threatens to exceed 10,000,000 within the next 20 years, the housing problem in New York is developing into a difficulty which grows more formidable every year.

Probably it is no exaggeration to say that since the war, with about 400,000 dwellings divided among 1,250,000 families, the majority of people living in New York have had to content themselves with quarters not much larger than those accorded to passengers in a Transatlantic liner. And the rents range from \$50 to \$200 a year for each room.

The latest experiment in flats consists of an "apartment hotel," warranted to reduce housekeeping to an irreducible minimum of work and expense. "Three in one" room flats is the title of these new Lilliputian homes.

The home seeker enters a vestibule giving on a room furnished with a dining-table, a sofa, a writing-table, and several chairs. At night-time he opens a door leading into an alcove which serves the double purpose of a dressing and bath room. From behind the door two beds, neatly camouflaged by a curtain, are released by pressing a button from their pendent position and are piloted into what a moment before was a living and dining room, but is now a bedroom.

In a second alcove is a little kitchen, with a neat sink with hot and cold water supply, an ice chest, surrounded by a china closet on the left side, and, on the right, a gas range with an oven and two burners, surrounded by a pantry. Underneath is a drawer containing saucepans and other culinary implements.

One hundred and ten pieces of china and six sets of everything needed in the way of silver and cutlery are packed into the two tiny closets, and over the gas range is affixed a "soft-toned and attractive asbestos curtain" to act as a safeguard against fire.

The dining-room table (transformable at will into a drawing-room table) is large enough for six people.

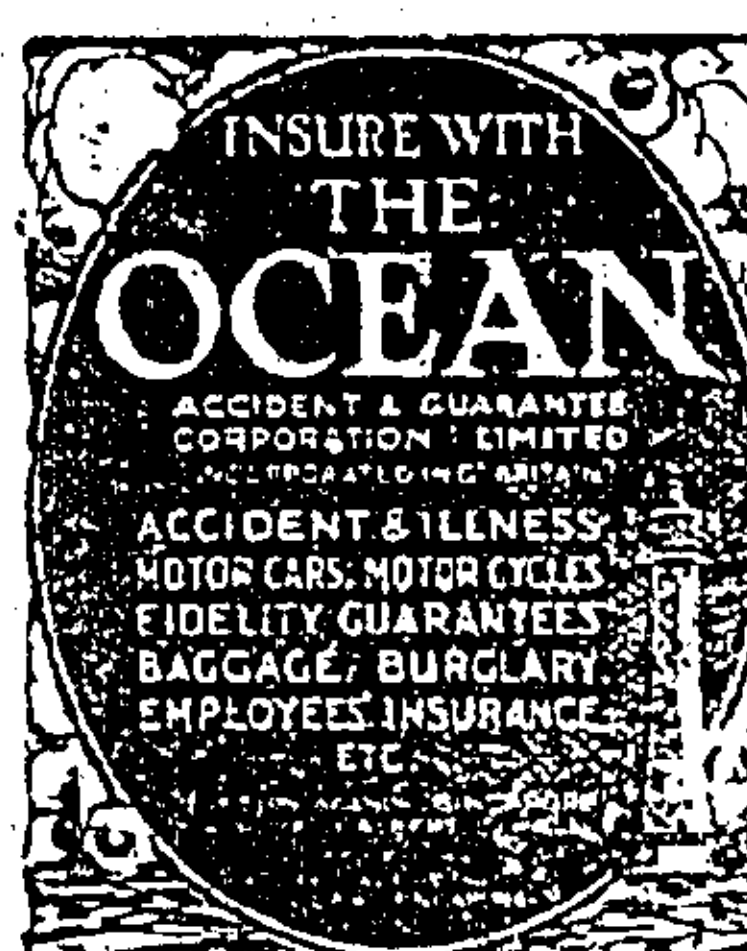
The dress of woman has ever been the mystery and sometimes the calamity of the ages.—*Mr. Justice McCardie.*
None of the best minds is capable of filling the Albert Hall, though it can be overcrowded for a fight or a dance.—*Sir Richard Gregory.*



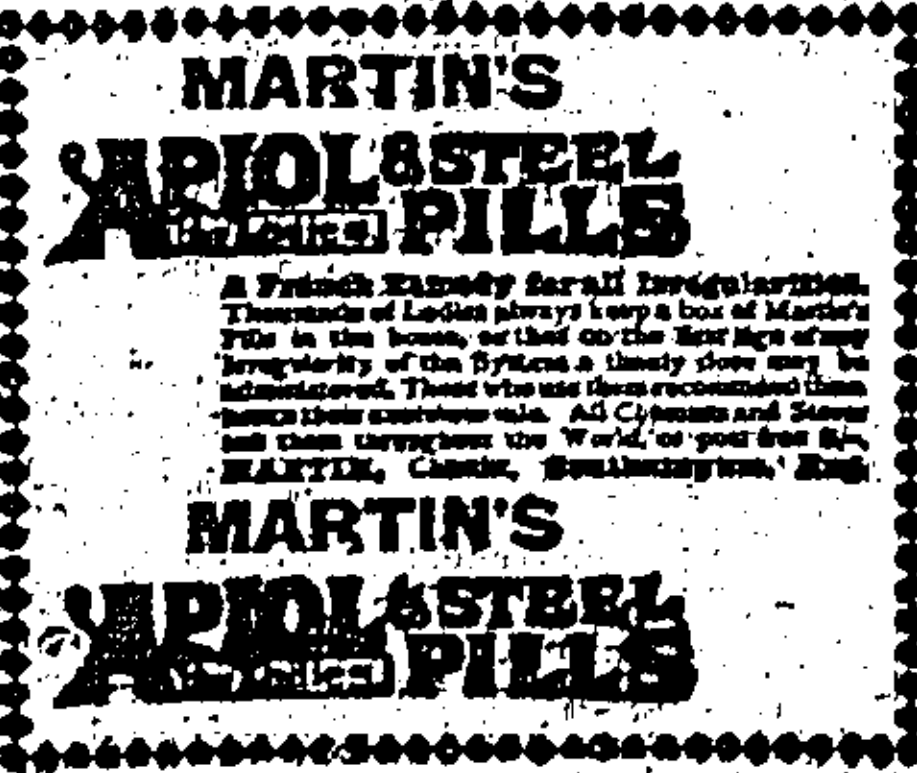
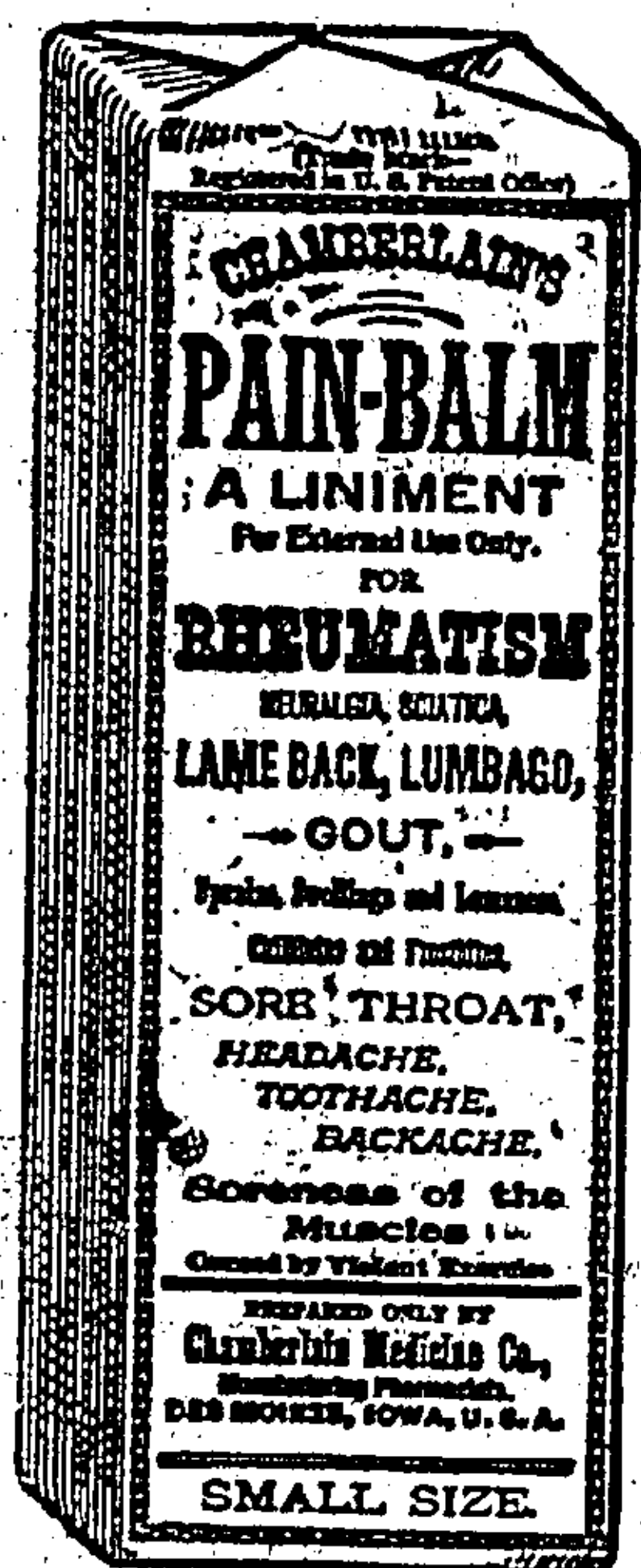
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Send all orders and letters direct to Chicago

We have closed our branch offices in Shanghai and Manila. They were established in order to permit us to make an extensive first hand study of conditions in the Far East, that we might better understand your requirements and thus improve our service to you. Now that we have completed our investigation, these offices have been combined with our general headquarters in Chicago, U.S.A.

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Chicago, U. S. A.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Dept. 9, Chicago, U. S. A.
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State or Province..... Country.....

REMOVAL.

We beg to notify the Public of Hongkong that We have removed to Corner of POTTINGER STREET and DES VCEUX ROAD Next to Fire Brigade Station.

NIKKO.

28th February, 1923.

HOW SKIN TROUBLES BEGIN

Itchy Spots, Eruptions & Insect Bites
May Develop into Eczema or Poisoned Sores.

To guard against the ever-present perils of skin-disease, promptly treat the *least sign* of trouble with that great herbal antiseptic healer—Zam-Buk. Whether it be insect bites on the arms or legs, heat rash or soreness, or even a slight scratch or bruise—in a climate like ours, neglect often leads to blood-poison or other dangerous complications.

Zam-Buk's powerful herbal essences penetrate deep below the surface skin. They soothe away pain and irritation, dispel soreness, swelling and inflammation, and destroy and expel all poisonous impurities. Skin damaged or destroyed by injury or disease is renewed in a wonderful way by Zam-Buk.

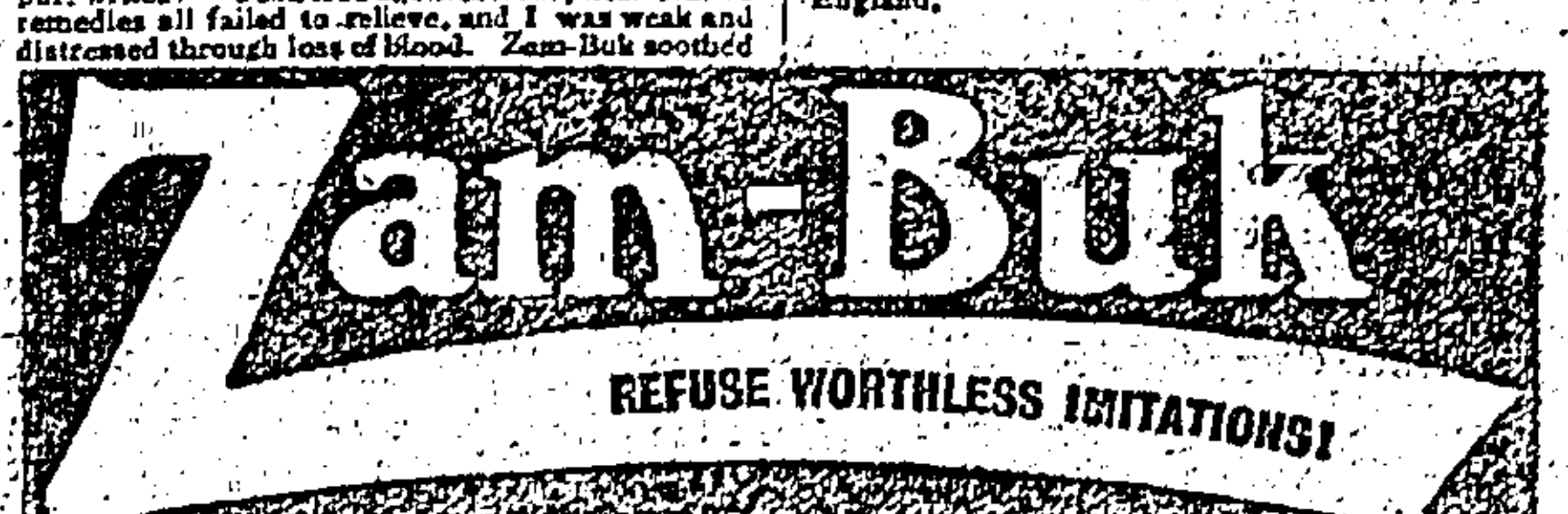
From G.H.Q., Baghdad, T. F. Duke writes:—"Sand flies and mosquitoes make life almost unbearable out here, and I got badly BITTEN ON THE ARMS, LEGS & FEET."

When M.O.'s treatment failed to give relief, I decided to go into town and see if the dealers sold Zam-Buk. Fortunately I soon secured a box.

"Even the first few applications of Zam-Buk soothed the smarting irritation, subdued all inflammation and enabled me to secure the sleep and rest which I was so badly in need of. When other sufferers were in hospital laid-up with fever sores following the bites, persistence with Zam-Buk resulted in my poisoned skin being thoroughly purified and healed."

Years With Ringworm.
Mr. Lutfur Rahman, 111 M. Dockward, Kidderminster writes:—"Despite all medical treatment for two years I suffered terribly from ringworm. This quickly disappeared after using Zam-Buk. It cleared away every trace of disease and gave me a clear healthy skin."

Painful Bleeding Piles.
Dharmu Bhawan, 314, Seminary Rd., Meerut writes:—"I suffered agonies from piles. Various remedies all failed to relieve, and I was weak and distressed through loss of blood. Zam-Buk effected a complete cure."



AGENTS: Wakofield & Co., 60, Kiangso Road, Shanghai.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

May 1st.
Banyo Maru, Japanese str., 802 tons, Capt. S. Uyeno, from Keelung, with coal.—Woo Lee & Co.
Gandara, British str., 3,190 tons, Capt. V. A. Banachar, from Rangoon, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
King On, Chinese str., 475 tons, Capt. U. M. Pui, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Po Yan & Co.
Nippon, Italian str., 4,014 tons, Capt. V. Jerovich, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Dodwell & Co.
 May 2nd.
Anakusa Maru, Japanese str., 2,356 tons, Capt. K. Fukue, from Swatow, with coal.—O.S.K.
Stymont, American str., 1,672 tons, Capt. O. Hansen, from Saigon, with rice.—Admiral Oriental Line.
Gerjatan, British str., 2,808 tons, Capt. J. Watson, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—H.M.H. Nomuzee.
Hok Canton, Chinese str., 666 tons, Capt. Leung Long, from Kwangchow, with a general cargo.—Heong On & Co.
Mydragora, British str., 581 tons, Capt. W. J. Colman, R.N.R., from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.
Xuzhuang, British str., 1,747 tons, Capt. A. Tucker, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Promethean, Chinese str., from Canton.
Shanghai, British str., 1,559 tons, Capt. E. Robertson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Takua Maru, Japanese str., 1,294 tons, Capt. K. Katsuramoto, from Keelung, with coal.—Y.N.K.
Tak Sang, British str., 977 tons, Capt. W. J. Hooker, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Yuan Heng, Chinese str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

May 1st.
Banks, for Bangkok.
Desiderata, for Santos.
Hunter Maru, for Kobe.
King On, for Canton.
Nippon, for Swatow.
President Grant, for Manila.
Ting Hing, for K. C. Wan.
 May 2nd.
Advada, for Shanghai.
Husho Maru, for Saigon.
Gandara, for Shanghai.
Ginza Maru, for Bangkok.
Gerjatan, for Singapore.
Huachu, for Canton.
Kaga Maru, for Nagasaki.
Kanamaru, for Fochow.
Kewling, for Canton.
Kio Nishida, for Haiphong.
Poole, for Macao.
Shantung, for Canton.
Tai Sang, for Canton.
Togi Maru, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per *Nippon*, *Anakusa Maru*, on May 2nd: Mr. N. Walton, Mr. J. R. Harder, Mr. G. W. Odam, Mr. H. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Davies, Miss A. Warner, Mr. H. V. Wilkinson, D.S.O., Mr. S. W. Phoon, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Collins, Mr. H. O'Brien, Mrs. A. D. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Duff, Mr. G. F. Holtz, Mr. N. Teeddale, Mr. and Mrs. A. McPherson, Mr. J. V. Achin, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Muir, Mr. W. S. Cluff, Mr. Crocker, Mr. Lacey, Mr. C. E. Larsen, Mr. J. Minkewitch, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hollands, Mr. T. Murphy, Mr. W. Marston, Mr. H. M. Arnold, Miss Souter, Mrs. Harder, Mr. T. M. Russell, Miss Randall, Mr. F. Souter, Mr. G. F. Grogan, Mrs. J. T. Reid, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. J. R. Lloyd, Miss Thorne, Mr. M. Lambey, Miss L. Dinsdale, Miss A. Alexander, Mr. O. B. Brown, Mr. P. A. A. Hillier, Mr. A. A. Amussen, Mr. J. M. Hopkins, Mr. W. H. John, Rev. C. B. Price, Mr. A. Reid, Mr. Rowarth, Mrs. J. Russell, Mrs. A. Lange, Miss E. Coram, Mr. W. Hann, Mr. T. Lowe, Miss E. Hobson, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. N. Sherrin, Miss R. Truman, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Truman, Miss de la Hay, Mr. H. E. Standage, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Triaman, Miss M. Brandon, Miss C. Rees, Mr. D. J. Campbell, Mrs. F. R. J. Adams, Mr. B. T. B. Boothby, Mr. J. Dymond, Mr. Hansen, Mr. H. O. Hansen, Mr. A. R. Allan, Mr. G. Broadfield, Mrs. E. Knutson, Mr. W. Pryde, Mr. H. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Long, Mr. V. Lyon, Mrs. J. W. Chadderton, Mr. P. Ruff, Miss C. Palmer, M.B.E., Mr. R. C. Watt, and Mr. J. Bentley.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The *N.Y.K.* as *Moji Maru* (Calcutta line) left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on May 2nd, and is expected here on May 8th.
 The *a.s. Tetris* (Blue Funnel) left Liverpool on April 28th for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai, and is due here on May 31st.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Angers (M.M.), due May 22nd.
Atula Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 9th.
Oordere (M.M.), due May 8th.
Dioned (Blue Funnel), due May 25th.
Elpenor (Blue Funnel), due May 10th.
Empress of Asia, due May 7th, 10 a.m.
Genoa Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 16th.
Guria (B.I. & A.), due May 6th, a.m.
Havestien (Hugo Stinnes), due to-day.
Kanamaru Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.
Katori Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 21st.
Kiddipore (P. & O.), due May 4th, noon.
Myrmidon (Blue Funnel), due May 14th.
Osaka Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 6th.
Phenias (Blue Funnel), due May 17th.
St. Albans (P. & O.), due May 4th, noon.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due to-day, 6 a.m.
Tajima Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 10th.
Togohashi Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 8th.
Tokyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 5th.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 2nd at 8.30.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—Depression of typhoon of unknown intensity within 61 miles of Lat. 11 deg. N. Long 133 deg. E. moving N.N.E. May 2nd at 11.30.—Pressure has increased considerably over central Japan. It has decreased slightly at Yap, and slightly at the majority of other reporting stations. The anticyclone is passing into the Pacific. A typhoon is shown at 109 miles to the north of Yap moving N.N.E.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 2nd May, 1.18 inches. Total since January 1st, 10.73 inches, against an average of 12.08 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon 3rd May, is as follows:—
 District: FOGGY
 Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, moderate; overcast, occasional rain.

Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 2nd
 Previous On Date On Date
 Day at Day at
 11 p.m. 8 a.m. 2 p.m.
 Barometer ... 29.89 29.78 29.81
 Temperature ... 78 70 71
 Humidity ... 61 73 85
 Wind Direction ... E E E
 Force ... 4 3 3
 Weather ... 0.00 0.00 1.43
 Highest open-air Temperature on 1st ... 78
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 2nd ... 60

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 3rd to 9th, 1923.

Date of Week.	High Water.			Low Water.		
	Day of Month.	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.	Day of Month.	H'kong Standard Time.	Height.
Thur.	3	10 32	7 3	4	2 23	2 6
Fri.	4	0 23	5 0	5	4 40	0 7
Sat.	5	11 14	7 2	6	5 33	0 9
Sun.	6	1 44	4 6	7	6 33	1 3
Mon.	7	11 58	6 9	8	7 33	1 3
Tues.	8	3 5	4 4	9	8 11	3 9
Wed.	9	4 47	6 5	10	8 59	4 2
Thurs.	10	1 42	4 6	11	9 52	1 8
Mon.	11	5 49	4 6	12	10 44	4 4
Tues.	12	3 25	5 5	1	11 0	1 9
Wed.	1	6 34	4 9	2	10 56	4 3
Thurs.	2	5 48	5 4	3	11 55	2 6

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via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec

From Hongkong	Day	From Vancouver	Day	From Quebec	Day
Empress Australia	May 4	May 23	Montcalm	June 1	June 8
Empress Asia	May 17	June 4	Empress Scotland	June 9	June 15
Empress Canada	June 2	June 18	Empress France	June 23	June 29
Empress Russia	June 14	July 2	Empress Scotland	July 7	July 14
Empress Australia	June 29	July 18	Montcalm	July 27	Aug. 3
Empress Asia	July 12	July 30	Empress Scotland	Aug. 4	Aug. 10

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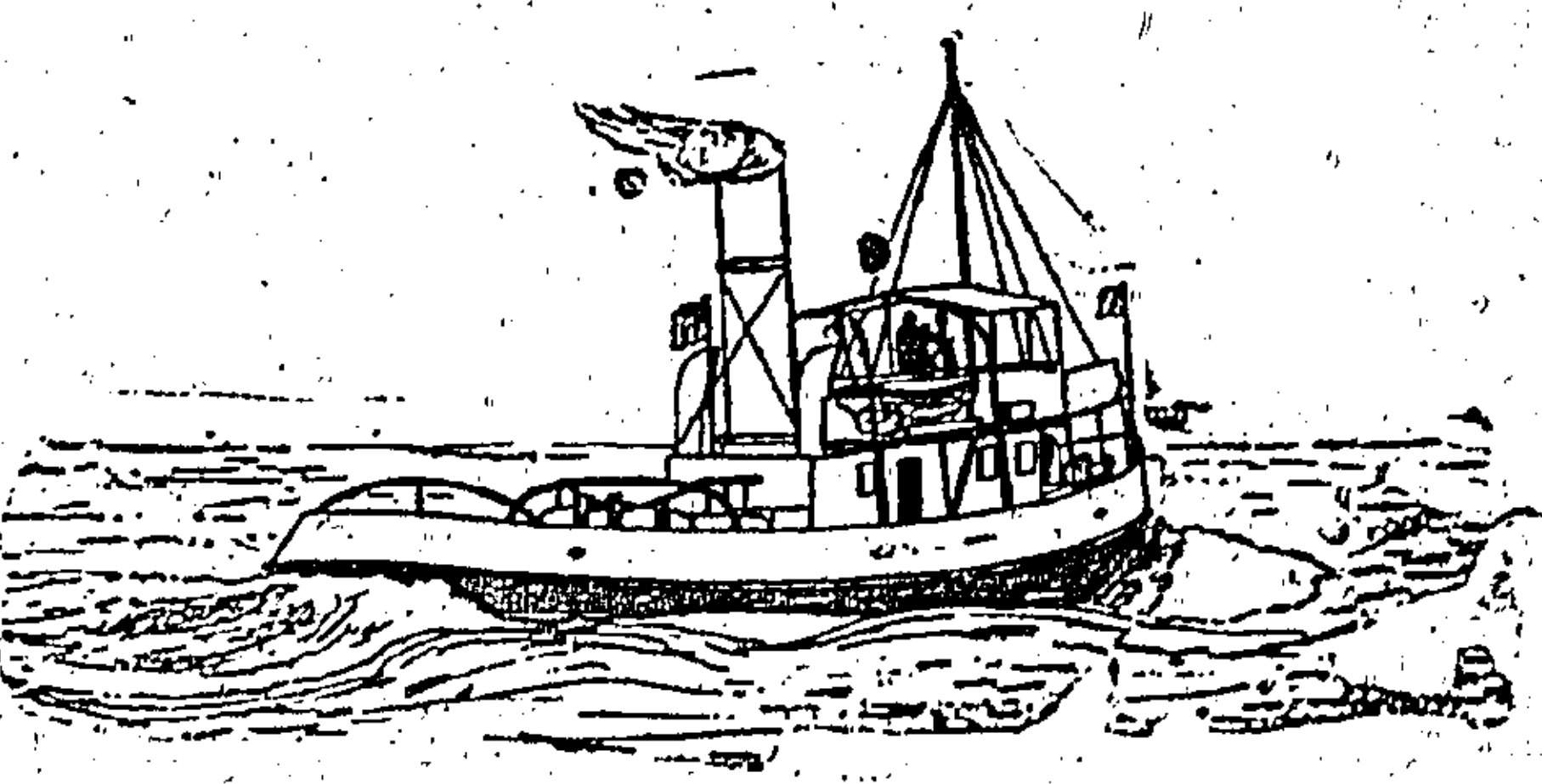
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NEW YORK & PANAMA	Taketo Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 6th May
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Eastern Prince	Brit.	Prince Line	About 18th May
BOSTON & NEW YORK via Suez	The Bank Line, Limited	Brit.	Struthers & Barry	On 7th May
SAN FRANCISCO	West Choptank	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 17th May
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, R.O. via SHANGHAI, &c.	Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	About 17th May
VICTORIA, SHANTUNG & VANCOUVER via SHAL, J. PORTS	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd May
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SHANTUNG & TACOMA	Africa Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th May
VICTORIA, SHANTUNG & VANCOUVER	Protoslaus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 15th May
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress Australia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 4th May
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	Kashgar	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 15th May
MARSEILLES, &c.	Andro Leon	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 14th May
MARSEILLES, &c.	Andro Leon	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 20th May
MARSEILLES, LONDON, & ANTWERP via SHANGHAI, &c.	Cardifera	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 12th June
MARSEILLES, LONDON, & ANTWERP via SHANGHAI, &c.	Hakozaki Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 9th May
MARSEILLES, LONDON, & ANTWERP via SHANGHAI, &c.	City of Florence	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 11th May
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW	Toucan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th May
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & DUNKERQUE	Mentor	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 13th May
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Amazon Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 14th May
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Glenogle	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 14th May
HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKERQUE	Oostkerk	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 25th May
HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKERQUE	Havestein	Ger.	Renter Brockmann & Co.	About end of May
BOMBAY via SHANGHAI, COLOMBO	Le St. Louis-Bis	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 10th May
BRITAIN & CALCUTTA	Hakozaki Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th May
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & BOMBAY	Namsang	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 5th May, 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DILI	Sicilia	Brit.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 5th May, 11 a.m.
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	Van Cloon	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 10th May
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Nippon	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 5th June
HAIPHONG via SHANTUNG & AMOY	Yunnan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 8th May, Noon
KEELUNG via SHANTUNG & AMOY	Takwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 5th May
SANDAKAN	Hoani Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 8th May, 2 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Maunang	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 16th May
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Aki Maru	Jap.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 5th May, Noon
SHANGHAI via SHANTUNG	St. Albans	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 5th May, Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	Changsha	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 4th May, Noon
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Reang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 4th May, Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 6th May
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ	Sardinia	Jap.	P. & O. S. L. & A. L.	On 8th May
SHANGHAI & JAPAN	Shantung	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 6th May, Noon
JAPAN PORTS	Finme-L	Brit.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 31st May
TIENTSIN via SHANTUNG	Shinko Maru	Jap.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 10th May
BILLITON & BATAVIA	Chipping	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 4th May, Noon
ALCUTTA, SINGAPORE & RANGOON	Tiempo	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 11th May
HONGKONG via SHANTUNG	Indo Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 5th May
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kwangtung	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 6th May, Noon
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haiching	Brit.	Douglas LaPratt & Co.	On 4th May, 2 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haifong	Brit.	Douglas LaPratt & Co.	On 11th May, 12 Noon
MANILA & SINGAPORE	Yuenang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 4th May, 3 p.m.
	Mura	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 16th May

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 KAGA MARU (Nagasaki Direct) ... Thursday, 3rd May.
 IYO MARU ... Saturday, 19th May.

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HAOKAZAKI MARU ... Wednesday, 9th May.
 KITANO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd May.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TAJIMA MARU ... Friday, 4th May.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Monday, 7th May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 16th May.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Sunday, 6th May.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU ... Middle June.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

HAOKAZAKI MARU ... Thursday, 10th May.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

AKITA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th May.

MOJI MARU

NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA ... Wednesday, 9th May.

TANGO MARU

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA ... Thursday, 17th May.

KAMAKURA MARU

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 5th May.

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 Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.
 SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
 For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi ... on or about 5th May.
 For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

For further particulars, please apply to—
 Branch Office: No. 27, Bonham Street, West. Tel. Central No. 165.
 S. MITARAI, Agent.
 Top Floor, King's Building. Tel. Central No. 140.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in medicines arising from impure blood. It cures out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, leg ulcers, abscesses, eczema, psoriasis, rheumatism, piles or hemorrhoids, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT PURE BLOOD IS DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
 For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.
 VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.
 English price 2s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REGULATORS CO., GOSPEL COK, W.V.A. London, Eng. Principled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "SCILLIA" Captain E. C. Miller, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this Port on or about SATURDAY, 5th MAY, 1923, at 11 a.m., taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon, the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
 777

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 30th April. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th May, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th May, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
 Hongkong, 29th April, 1923. [768]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ADASTUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 1st May. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th May, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 21st May, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
 Hongkong, 30th April, 1923. [769]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "NIPPON".
 FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 1st inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th

"ELLERMAN LINE"

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & "CONTINENT SERVICE"

OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF FLORENCE" 10th May ... London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 2nd half July ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

REISS & CO., CANTON

(Tel. Central 750)

[10]

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., 100 CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.S.S. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th May.
S.S. "EURYLOCHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th May.
S.S. "CITY OF BIRMINGHAM" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th May.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO. CANTON.

[12]

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	For Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANDRE LEBON	—	—	14th May
AMBOISE	—	—	29th May
CORDILLERE	6th April	6th May	12th June
ANGERS	10th April	10th May	26th June
CHIL	4th May	3rd June	10th July
PORTHOS	18th May	17th June	24th July

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS 1st Class ... 25.00. 2d ... 15.00. 3d ... 10.00.
B CLASS 1st Class ... 20.00. 2d ... 12.00. 3d ... 8.00.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).S.S. "IT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" loading for HAYRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 13th May.
S.S. "MEINAM" loading for HAYRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about end of May.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,**

Telephone: Central 740.

2, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Friday, 4th May, at 2 p.m.
HAIPOONG ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore ... Tuesday, 8th May, at 1 p.m.
HAIPOONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Friday, 11th May, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

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JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.**MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA**

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 1, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

**P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"RICILIA"	6,813	5th May, 11 a.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KIDDERPORE"	5,234	5th May, Noon	Singapore & Bombay
"KASHGAR"	9,000	16th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"RYANZA"	7,000	30th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUHAN"	6,700	3rd June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"LAHORE"	5,333	4th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"BARDINA"	6,580	13th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,097	27th June	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"RICILIA"	6,813	28th June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MALWA"	10,541	11th July	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	9,094	24th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUHAN"	6,700	28th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	9,017	8th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,241	22nd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MACDONIA"	10,512	5th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,956	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	3rd Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA"	5,205	12th May	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
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FASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBAN"	4,500	5th May, Noon	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The U.P. & S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Cape of Good Hope (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Royal Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton & London via Panama Canal.**SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"GANDARA"	5,951	4th May, D.L.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"GUBNA"	5,249	8th May	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan
"FALCON"	4,100	8th May	Japan Direct
"SARDINIA"	9,034	8th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"DELTA"	8,700	20th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"SOUHAN"	8,097	21st May	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.

First Class Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcel Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

**For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK**S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE" ... on or about 16th May.
S.S. "ROMAN PRINCE" ... on or about 11th June.
S.S. "GALIC PRINCE" ... on or about 1st July.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telephone: Central 3165

Telegrams (Paraffin)

8th, Queen's Building

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O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" (Omitting Marseilles) ... Sunday, 13th May

RIO DE JANEIRO, SAN PEDRO & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 1st June

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"CELESTES MARU" ... Sunday, 8th May

"SUMATRA MARU" (calling at Penang) ... Monday, 21st May

SAIGON, HANOI & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Hongkong.

"INDO MARU" ... Saturday, 5th May

VICTORIA, AUCKLAND, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th May

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—Panama & Colon Ports.

"AMUR MARU" ... Tuesday, 5th June

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe & Yokohama.

"SEIKO MARU" ... Friday, 4th May

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"RAJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.

"AMARU MARU" ... Thursday, 10th May

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to K. SHIMA, Manager

Tel. Central No. 4060

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 4th May, 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"SUICHOW"	On 4th May, Noon
NEWCHOWANG	"WUHU"	On 4th May, Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUICHOW"	On 4th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SUICHOW"	On 4th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"YINGCHOW"	On 4th May, 4 p.m.
NEWCHOWANG	"FOOCHOW"	On 4th May, 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 4th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAWNTUNG"	On 4th May, Noon
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 4th May, 4 p.m.
AMOY	"PAKHAI"	On 4th May, 4 p.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Canton.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central 33. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OPTION OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE John Swire & Sons, Ltd.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sandakan, Manila, Timor & Aus. Ports
"CHANGSHA"	21st May	28th May

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central No. 33. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.U.S.S. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 5th May.
Leave Hongkong 7th May.CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO 10 WEEKS
SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.**TO MANILA, SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.**U.S.S. "Murea" ... Due Hongkong 16th May.
Leave Hongkong 18th May.U.S.S. "West Ivan" ... Due Hongkong 10th June.
Leave Hongkong 11th June.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.J. EVERETT, General Agent for
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES
INDO-CHINA-STRATTS & JAVA.
1st Floor, Queen's Building,
Phone Central No. 3008.
G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 8th June.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT,
BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORT
PIRELLA having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.**FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE**S.S. "NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 7th June.
S.S. "FIUME-L" ... sailing on or about 28th June.**FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.**

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... sailing on or about 31st May.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMFULI" ... sailing on or about 2nd May.
S.S. "UMSINGA" ... sailing on or about 21st May.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED,

Agents.

COMMERCIAL:

OPENING QUOTATIONS

		2nd May, 1923.
ON LONDON.—		
	Telegraphic Transfer ..	3/4
	Bank Bill, on demand ..	3/4 1/16
	Bank Bill, at 30 days, sight ..	—
	Banks Bill, at 4 months' sight 3/4	
	Credit, at 4 months' sight ..	3/4 15/16
	Documentary Bill, 4 months' sight ..	2/5 1/16
ON PARIS.—		
	Bank Bill, on demand ..	800
	Credit, 4 months' sight ..	850
ON NEW YORK.—		
	Bank Bill, on demand ..	54½
	Credit, at 60 days' sight ..	55½
ON BOMBAY.—		
	Telegraphic Transfer ..	—
	Bank Bill, on demand ..	173½
ON CALCUTTA.—		
	Telegraphic Transfer ..	—
	Bank Bill, on demand ..	173½
ON SHANGHAI.—		
	Bank Bill, at sight ..	nom.
	Private, 30 days' sight ..	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—		
	On demand ..	110½
ON MANILA.—		
	On demand ..	108
ON BATAVIA.—		
	On demand ..	99½
ON HAMBURG.—		
	On demand ..	129½
ON SAIGON.—		
	On demand ..	nom.
ON BANGKOK.—		
	On demand ..	75½
GOVERNMENT, BALU'S BAYUR rate		8.84
GOV LUMP, 100 far, per maei ..		46.1
RAE SILVER, 1 oz, ..		38.6

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital...	...	£50,000,000
Paid-up Capital	\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—		
Sterling	24,500,000
Silver	\$2,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		\$20,000,000

Board of Directors:

A. O. LANE, Esq.	Chairman.
D. G. M. BERNARD, Esq.	Deputy Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq.	W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.
M. G. DODWELL, Esq.	J. A. PLUMAGE, Esq.
G. T. M. EVKINS, Esq.	H. P. WHITE, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR.	

Chief Manager:

Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Acting Manager: HONGKONG.

J. McARTHUR, Esq.

Manager: SHANGHAI.—G. H. STUTT, Esq.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent.

**REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES**

"MENTOR"	7TH MAY	London, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.
"PERSEUS"	14TH MAY	London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLAUCUS"	21ST MAY	London, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.
"NELEUS"	28TH MAY	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"TEUCER"	7TH MAY	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"MERIONES"	20TH MAY	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ELPENOR"	1ST JUNE	Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PROTESILAUS "15TH MAY }
ACHILLES" 12TH JUNE } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

"ATREUS" 7TH MAY via Suez
"EURYLOCHUS" 15TH MAY via Suez

"MENTOR"	7TH MAY	for Singapore & London.
"TEIRSAS"	1ST JUNE	for Shanghai.
"TEIRSAS"	25TH JUNE	for Singapore & London.
"SARPEDON"	9TH JULY	for Shanghai.
"SARPEDON"	4TH AUG	for Singapore, Marseilles & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS LTD.)
AGENTS

OPENING QUOTATIONS

		2nd May, 1923.
ON LONDON.—		
	Telegraphic Transfer ..	3/4
	Bank Bill, on demand ..	3/4 1/16
	Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight ..	—
	Banks' Bills, at 1 month's sight 3/4	
	Credits, at 1 month's sight ..	3/4 15/16
	Documentary Bill, at 1 month's sight ..	2/5 1/16
ON PARIS.—		
	Bank Bills, on demand ..	800
	Credits, at 1 month's sight ..	850
ON NEW YORK.—		
	Bank Bill, on demand ..	54½
	Credits, at 60 days' sight ..	55½
ON BOMBAY.—		
	Telegraphic Transfer ..	—
	Bank Bill, on demand ..	173½
ON CALCUTTA.—		
	Telegraphic Transfer ..	—
	Bank Bill, on demand ..	173½
ON SHANGHAI.—		
	Bank Bill, at sight ..	nom.
	Private, 30 days' sight ..	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—		
	On demand ..	110½
ON MANILA.—		
	On demand ..	108
ON BATAVIA.—		
	On demand ..	99½
ON HAMBURG.—		
	On demand ..	129½
ON SAIGON.—		
	On demand ..	nom.
ON BANGKOK.—		
	On demand ..	75½
GOVERNMENT, BALU'S BAYKUL rate		8.84
GOV. LUMP, 100 for, per maei ..		46.1
RAE SILVER, 1 oz. os., ..		38.6

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital...	...	£50,000,000
Paid-up Capital	\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—		
Sterling	24,500,000
Silver	\$2,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		\$20,000,000

Board of Directors:

A. O. LANGE, Esq.	Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.	Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.	W. L. F. Fawcett, Esq.
M. G. Dodwell, Esq.	J. A. Plummer, Esq.
G. T. M. Atkins, Esq.	H. P. White, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Farr.	

Chief Manager:

Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Acting Manager: Hongkong—
J. McARTHUR, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STUTT, Esq.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1855
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£21,000,000
Reserve Fund	£17,700,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£2,000,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or
shorter periods at rates which will be quoted
on application,
A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 27th, 1923. [3]

華商銀行有限公司
HEAD OFFICE
Alexandra Buildings, Charter Road,
SINGAPORE. Banking and Exchange business
transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed De-
posits received at rates which may be ascertain-
ed on application. The Bank also conducts a Savings Depart-
ment.

E. C. LAU
Chief Manager.

行 國 中
specially authorized by Presidential Mandate
of the Republic of China on the 22nd
of November 1933.

Borneo, India, ... 8,607,675.00
HEAD OFFICE—YOKING.
HONGKONG BRANCH:— 4, Queen's
 Road Central, Kowloon and sub-branches
 over India, and Correspondents in
 Europe, America, and other parts of the
 world.
 London, England:—The National Provincial
 and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
 The General Trust Company of New York
 New York Bankers:—The Irving National
 Bank.
 The Equitable Trust Company, New York.
 Transacting business on Current Account and
 Deposits, and on all other terms on application.
 Every description of Banking Business
 transacted.
 Special facilities granted to approved societies,
 and special facilities for Foreign Exchange.
THUEN PRA
 (Siam).
 Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [33]

Cigarettes and Tobaccos

The Popular Smoke

SOLD EVERYWHERE

from Timbuctoo to Tibet
Rio to Rangoon
Piccadilly to Pechin

"CAPSTAN"—THE NAME THAT COUNTS

British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.
Distributors

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Greenwich Street, London, E.C. 2.

Authorized Capital	\$3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	\$1,800,000
Paid-up Capital...	\$1,050,000
Reserve Fund	\$1,300,000

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK
LTd.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Baran
Calcutta	Harbin	Madras	Shanghai
Canton	Kobe	New York	Singapore
Dahli	Kunming	Peking	Bangkok
Seoul	Yokohama	Manila	

Delivery accepted of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts
at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances
and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be
ascertained on application.

E. O. WILSON,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central.

**NEEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL
MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NEEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)**

Paid-up Capital	—F.	20,000,000	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	—F.	80,000,000	80,000,000
Special Reserves	—F.	19,445,500	21,830,433
		—F.	22,445,500

Head Office—Amsterdam.

Branches at
 The Hague—Rotterdam
 Head Agency—Batavia.

Calcutta	Panaji	Goa
Canton	Panama	Guatemala
Chongking	Peking	Harbin
Cebu	Puerto Rico	Manila
Damascus	Rangoon	Medan
Delhi	Shanghai	Yokohama
Hankow	Singapore	London
Hongkong	Sourabaya	San Francisco
Kobe	Tientsin	San Pedro de Macoris
Lyons	Yokohama	Sanchez
Manila		
Medan		
Shanghai		
Singapore		
Sourabaya		
Tientsin		
Yokohama		

Our branches at Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Bangalore, Calcutta, Rangoon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Hankow, Harbin, Yokohama, Manila, Singapore, London, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Branches: The National Provincial, The Eastern Bank, and the Bank of England.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for credit on the branches and correspondents in the United States of America, these letters of credit, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia and transmits banking business of every description.

W. B. GOSWAMI
Agent.

Limited.
HEAD OFFICE,—
 10 Des Voeux Road C, HONGKONG
 Established 1918.
 Authorised Capital £10,000,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Fung Wai Ting, Chairman,
Mr. Chow Shou Son,
Id Koon Chan, **Mr. Kan Ying Po,**
Fung Ping Shan, **Mr. Mok Ching K.**
P. K. Kwok, **Mr. Wong Yau T.**
Kan Chin Sam, **Mr. Chan Ching S.**
Huynh Tai, **Mr. Ng Ching Lo.**

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:
LONDON
PARIS
HANGHAI
YOBE
YAGASAKI
YANG-POO
NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO
YOKOHAMA
SAIGON
PEKING
SIAM

MARINE ALUJTTA BOMBAY CANTON
 Agents Bankers - The London Joint City and Mercantile Bank Ltd.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted, Loans granted on approved securities, Current allowed on Current Deposit Accounts on the most liberal terms, and on Savings Accounts, Free of charge, and on Fixed Deposits on the following terms:

Chief Manager
Hongkong, February 26th, 1923. [3]
THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.
...
al (fully paid up) ... Yen 100,000.00
... Paid ... Yen ...

Singapore	Batavia
Macao	Canton
Hankow	Peking
Tientsin	Shanghai
Kobe	Yokohama
London	Manila
Ayres	Louis Angeles
Lyons	San Francisco
San Francisco	Seattle
(Panama)	Nagasaki
Mukden	Keiochuan
Ozaka	New York
Fukuoka	Peking
Gilbo de Janeiro	Saigon

Deposits allowed on Current Accounts,
and deposits received for fixed periods at
the rate obtained on application.

T. NISHITAMA,
Manager.

March, 1922.

Printed and Published by HARRY J. ADAMS.

(TAIWAN GIRES),
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter
1899.

Capital Subscribed	100	000	Yen	60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	100	000	"	51,800,000
Reserve Funds	100	000	"	12,180,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA

FOHMOBA—Ginn, Kagi, Katsuko, Koshin,
Makino, Haruo, Fima, Sataharu,
Taichi, Taisan, Takao, Tansu,
Tahyon, Heite.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy,
Fuschow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Yokohama, Manama.

LONDON BANKERS.
LONDON COUNTY WHARFINGERS. & CO.
PARIS BANK.
The Bank has Correspondents in: Constantinople, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Manchuuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch India, Australia, America, &c.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
1, Des Voeux Road
Hongkong, 7th September, 1923

BAHQUN DE L'UNION-CHINE
PARIS'

HEAD OFFICE: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, P. M.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Batambang	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Nakong	Tientsin
Dibord	Peking	Touramou
Haiphong	Phnom Penh	Vientiane
Hankow		

EN FRANCE: Compagnie Nationale d'Escompte
de Paris - Crédit Lyonnais; Banques
de Paris et de Pays-Bas - Crédit
Industrial et Commercial de France
Général.

EN LONDON: The National Provincial and
Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir
National d'Escompte de Paris - Crédit
Lyonnais.

NEW YORK: J. C. Morgan & J. P.
Franc American Banking Corporation
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Time Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange
business transacted.

V. MARBOT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, July 11th, 1931. [23]

CARETAKERS for the HONGKONG DATE: